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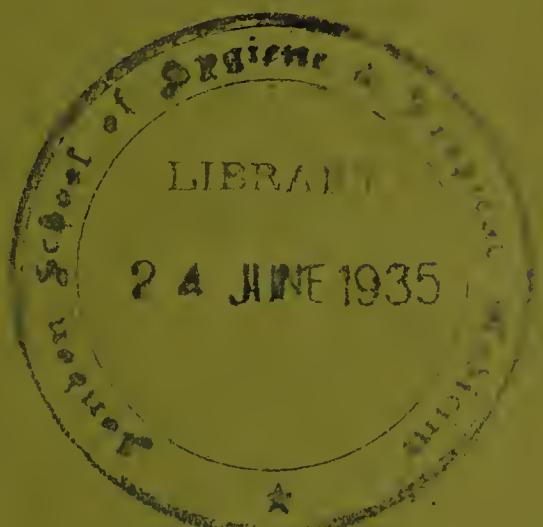
No. 1678

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND  
ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

**SIERRA LEONE, 1933**

*(For Report for 1931 see No. 1578 (Price 2s. 6d.) and for  
Report for 1932 see No. 1631 (Price 2s. od.))*

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## I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

### Geography.

The territory comprising the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is about the size of Ireland (27,925 square miles) and lies between the  $6^{\circ} 55'$  and  $10^{\circ} 00'$  parallels of north latitude and the  $10^{\circ} 16'$  and  $13^{\circ} 18'$  meridians of west longitude. The portions administered strictly as Colony are the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, the Banana Islands, York Island, and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island. The total area amounts to some 260 square miles.

Freetown, the capital, is situated at the northern extremity of the Peninsula on a fine natural harbour which affords good anchorages close to the shore for the largest ships. The greater portion of the Peninsula is mountainous and well wooded, the conical peaks, of which the highest is Picket Hill (2,912 feet), being visible for great distances at certain seasons of the year.

The Protectorate (27,665 square miles) is well watered by a network of rivers and streams, the general direction of flow being

from north-east to south-west. Most of the rivers have wide estuaries ; and, although none of them is navigable for ocean-going steamers, several of them provide useful waterways for lesser craft, particularly during the wet season.

If the mountainous peninsula be excepted, the Colony and Protectorate as a whole may be described generally as being flat and low-lying in the south and west and broken and elevated in the north and east, where altitudes of over 6,000 feet have been recorded in the Loma and Tingi mountains. The nature of the vegetation varies considerably. South of the  $8^{\circ} 30'$  parallel of north latitude dense bush country (originally tropical forest) is as a rule encountered ; but this gives place as one travels northward to more open or " orchard bush " country.

### Climate.

The seasons may be divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in May and lasting until October. The rains are as a rule ushered in during the latter part of March and April by a series of tornadoes. Similar phenomena, though as a rule of a less violent nature, are experienced toward the end of the wet season. The dry north-easterly " Harmattan " wind usually blows at intervals during the December-February period, visibility being thereby greatly restricted owing to the fine dust which it is believed the Harmattan carries down with it from the Sahara. During this period hot days and cool nights are the rule.

The shade temperature at Freetown varies during the year from about  $65^{\circ}$  to  $95^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. The average minimum and maximum may be placed at  $74^{\circ}$  and  $87^{\circ}$  respectively.

The average annual rainfall at Freetown over a forty-year period amounted to 152 inches. This figure is based on observations made at Tower Hill at a point some 200 feet above sea-level. July and August are as a rule the wettest months.

### History.

Sierra Leone, which has been known to voyagers and historians for many centuries, first became a British settlement in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The settlement was established, at the instance of a Society for the Abolition of Slavery from which sprang the Sierra Leone Company, in order to make provision for a large number of slaves who had found their way to England after the American War of 1782, and also for such slaves as might be recaptured by British ships operating against the slavers. A strip of land was acquired on the north of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, and on this site the first colonists were landed in May, 1787. These were augmented in 1792 by a large party of Africans (freed slaves who had fought for the English in the American War of Independence) from Nova Scotia. Later, in 1800, about 550 Maroons

—originally slaves who fled from their masters in Jamaica and on surrender were conveyed to Nova Scotia—were brought to Sierra Leone, and allotted lands. Similar treatment was subsequently accorded to the “Liberated Africans” who were captured slaves brought in by His Majesty’s ships.

For the first few years of its existence the Colony suffered many hardships and privations through famine and disease, and was attacked three times from land by the Temnes and once from the sea by a French squadron.

On 1st January, 1808, the settlement became a Crown Colony.

Chiefly owing to slave-dealing by native chiefs and European adventurers in the neighbourhood of Freetown, the English settlement soon found it necessary to intervene in the affairs of the hinterland, and from time to time various treaties were made with the surrounding chiefs by which certain lands were ceded to the Crown. By this means the Crown Colony was gradually extended. Several missions were also sent to more distant chiefdoms with a view to opening up trade with the interior; these were often helpful in settling inter-tribal wars, and led to an extension of British influence over the territory now embraced in the Sierra Leone Protectorate.

From 1822 to 1827 the Governors of Sierra Leone held the title of Governor-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, and in this capacity were required to visit the Gold Coast and the Gambia. It was within this period, on 21st January, 1824, that Governor Charles MacCarthy was killed in a battle against the Ashantis at Assamako in the Gold Coast. In 1827 the Gold Coast Settlements were alienated and handed over to the African Company of Merchants, but, owing to reports as to connivance with the slave trade, were again placed under the Sierra Leone Government in 1843. Further changes were made in 1850 when the British territories in the Gold Coast were made a separate Government for a second time, but in 1866 the Imperial Government constituted once more what was termed the Government of the West African Settlements, comprising Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, and the Governor of Sierra Leone became the Governor-in-Chief. Eventually, a new Charter, dated 24th July, 1874, effected the separation which exists at the present time.

In 1895 an agreement for the demarcation of the northern boundary between the British and French spheres of influence and interests was ratified and in 1896 the hinterland of Sierra Leone was declared a Protectorate and divided into administrative districts.

The year 1898 was marked by an insurrection in the Protectorate as the result of the imposition of a house tax. The resulting military operations were brought to a successful conclusion early in the following year, and since that date the Protectorate has remained peaceful.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

### Constitution.

The Dependency of Sierra Leone consists of two parts, of which one is Colony and the other Protectorate.

The Colony of Sierra Leone is what is generally, if not very accurately, spoken of as a Crown Colony as opposed to a self-governing Colony. Its constitution is to be found in the following Prerogative Instruments:—

(1) Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated the 28th day of January, 1924.

(2) Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet and dated the 28th day of January, 1924, as amended by additional Instructions dated the 19th day of January, 1929.

(3) The Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone (Legislative Council) Order in Council, dated the 16th day of January, 1924, as amended by Orders of the King in Council dated respectively the 27th day of June, 1927, the 21st day of December, 1928, and the 29th day of June, 1931.

So far as the Protectorate of Sierra Leone is concerned, the Constitutional Instrument under which it is governed is the Order of the King in Council, entitled the Sierra Leone Protectorate Order in Council, 1924, dated 16th January, 1924, passed by virtue of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890.

The Government of both the Colony and Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (who in Sierra Leone is also a Vice-Admiral) appointed by Commission under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet.

The Executive Council ordinarily consists of five members, namely the officers performing for the time being the duties of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, Colonial Treasurer, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, and the Commissioner of the Northern Province of the Protectorate.

The Legislative Council consists—

(1) of the Governor as President;

(2) of official members—viz., the members of the Executive Council, the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, the Comptroller of Customs, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Education, the General Manager of the Railway, and the Director of Agriculture;

(3) of nominated unofficial members, of whom there may not be more than seven. Of these nominated members three must be Paramount Chiefs of the Protectorate. Of the remaining four, one represents general European interests in the

community; the other European nominated member is appointed after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce. The remaining two nominated members represent African interests;

(4) of three elected members, of whom two are elected by the Urban and one by the Rural Electorate District of the Colony.

Unofficial members hold their seats for five years, and nominated unofficial members are eligible to be reappointed for a further term not exceeding five years.

There is power vested in the Governor to appoint persons to be extraordinary members upon any special occasion and to make provisional appointments on a vacancy in the seat of a nominated unofficial member.

The Governor presides over the Legislative Council, and questions therein are decided by a majority of votes, the Governor having an original vote as well as a casting vote.

It should be noted that the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone (like those of the Colonies of the Gambia and Kenya) has the power of legislating for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony, and that, in spite of the powers vested in the Governor and Legislative Council, the Letters Patent and the Sierra Leone Order in Council, 1924, expressly reserve to the Crown the power of legislating by Order in Council for the Colony and Protectorate, respectively.

### Political Administration.

For administrative purposes Sierra Leone is commonly, though, as will be seen later, not accurately, spoken of as being divided into hard-and-fast divisions—namely, Colony and Protectorate.

The Colony is British territory acquired by purchase or concession under treaties entered into from time to time with native Chiefs and tribal authorities, ranging in date from 1807, when the first valid cession of the Peninsula was made, till 1872, when a portion of Koya or Quiah, previously ceded to the Crown, was receded to the Chiefs and people.

### COLONY.

For administrative purposes the Colony may in fact be divided into two parts—

- (1) Colony administered as such.
- (2) Colony administered in every respect as Protectorate.

The part of the Colony administered as such consists virtually of the whole of the Peninsula of Sierra Leone, with the adjacent

Tasso and Banana Islands, of the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island, of the Turtle Islands and York Island. It is comprised within three Districts—

- (1) The Police District of Freetown,
- (2) The Headquarters Judicial District,
- (3) The Bonthe District.

*Police District of Freetown.*—The Police District of Freetown consists of the north-western portion of the Peninsula, and it is bounded on the south and south-west by the Adonkia Creek, and a line drawn from its source to a point between Allen Town and Grafton and from thence along Hastings Creek to the Rokell River.

This District which is defined by Section 52 (a) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, contains, in addition to the city of Freetown, the villages of Kissy, Wilberforce, Wellington, Gloucester, Leicester, Regent, Bathurst, Charlotte, Lumley, and other smaller hamlets. Before 1931 the whole Police District of Freetown was under the general supervision of the Commissioner of Police, and no Political Officer visited the outlying villages. These villages have now been placed under the Commissioner of the Headquarters Judicial District for administrative (though not judicial) purposes.

*Freetown Municipality.*—The city of Freetown itself is governed by the "City Council of Freetown," pursuant to and in accordance with the Freetown Municipality Ordinance, 1927; but various so-called Tribal Headmen in Freetown have certain administrative powers over the natives of the aboriginal tribes who reside in the capital.

*Headquarters Judicial District.*—The Headquarters Judicial District, which is defined by Section 52 (b) of the Magistrates' Courts Ordinance, 1924, consists, roughly speaking, of the remainder of the Sierra Leone Peninsula, together with the Banana Islands.

The Headquarters Judicial District is in charge of a District Commissioner with his headquarters at Waterloo, the largest town in the District. Unlike the Commissioners of all the other Districts, the Commissioner of the Headquarters District is subordinate to no Provincial Commissioner and corresponds direct with the Colonial Secretary.

For purposes of house-tax collection and expenditure, the Freetown Police District and the Headquarters District are grouped together under one Advisory Board, constituted on 1st January, 1924.

*Bonthe District.*—The Bonthe District consists of Sherbro Island and the Turtle Islands and of York Island and of the four following chiefdoms on the mainland—viz., Timdale, Bendu, Cha, and

Nongoba Bullom, all of which were ceded to the British Crown by various treaties at different times. It is administered by a District Commissioner who is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Southern Province of the Protectorate, and it should be noted, as will be seen later, that whereas the whole of the Police District of Freetown and the Headquarters Judicial District are administered as Colony, by far the greater part of this District is administered as Protectorate.

The town of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island are the constituents of the Port of Sherbro, by far the most important commercial and maritime centre in Sierra Leone after Freetown itself. The population of these two places consists largely of natives of the Colony and of Europeans engaged in commerce. The mode of administering Bonthe, York Island, and the small islands adjacent thereto, which together constitute what is called the Sherbro Judicial District, is on this account precisely similar to that employed in the Headquarters District of the Colony.

Outside the town of Bonthe, however, the whole of Sherbro Island has a largely aboriginal native population, divided into two chiefdoms—namely, Dema and Sittia—and the four mainland chiefdoms have a similar native population.

Administration on purely Colony lines being impracticable, the whole of the Bonthe District outside the narrow limits of the Sherbro Judicial District is, along with certain other parts of the Colony, administered exactly as is the Protectorate.

*Parts of the Colony treated as Protectorate.*—Those parts of the Colony which are, for all administrative purposes, treated as Protectorate, consist, in the first place, of a strip of coast line of varying width acquired at different periods before the proclamation of the Protectorate for purposes of Customs control.

Secondly, there is one other area which is in fact Colony administered as Protectorate; this is the Baki Loko territory, acquired by a treaty of 1825.

#### PROTECTORATE.

The hinterland of Sierra Leone, an area of some 26,000 square miles, was declared a British Protectorate in 1896, and the necessary legislative steps were taken to provide for its administration.

For some years it was, for political purposes, divided into a varying number of Districts, and in 1919 it consisted of the following five Districts, viz., Koinadugu, Karene, Railway, Ronietta and Northern Sherbro. Each District was controlled by a District Commissioner, holding direct communication with the Secretariat

in Freetown, aided by a small staff of Assistant District Commissioners, to each of whom he allocated such duties or such geographical spheres of activity as he thought fit. This division of the Protectorate was found, however, to be defective in practice, as it led to much duplication of work, and to the lack of both uniformity and continuity of policy. In order, therefore, to remedy these defects, as well as to bring the political division of the country into closer accord with the racial distribution of its inhabitants, the Protectorate was in 1920, divided into three provinces, designated respectively, the Northern, containing more or less the area formerly known as the Karene and Koinadugu Districts; the Central, taking in the Railway District and part of the Ronietta District; and the Southern, being composed of the Northern Sherbro District and parts of the Ronietta and Railway Districts. Each Province was placed in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner. The Provinces were divided into Districts of varying areas, each of which was controlled by a District Commissioner responsible, in his administrative capacity, to the Commissioner of the Province in which his District lay.

By the Protectorate (Administrative Divisions) Order in Council, 1930, which came into force on 1st January, 1931, those three Provinces were reduced to two, namely, the Northern and Southern Provinces; and the Order in Council under reference sets out:—

- (a) the respective boundaries of those two Provinces;
- (b) the Districts of which they consist; and
- (c) the native chiefdoms comprised in each of those Districts.

Each District is sub-divided into chiefdoms, owned and administered by their respective tribal authorities, i.e., their Paramount Chiefs in association with the elders or principal men of the respective chiefdoms.

The division of the Protectorate into Provinces and of the Provinces into Districts is arbitrary, and has been dictated by considerations of administrative efficiency, due regard being paid to the necessity for including in one District, where possible, chiefdoms comprising one tribe or section of a tribe. The boundaries of the chiefdoms, however, are fixed by prehistoric tradition and native custom, and although disputes constantly arise as to sections of inter-chiefdom boundaries (indeed the settlement of boundary disputes forms an important part of the work of a Political Officer), the Government does not interfere with chiefdom boundaries unless invited to do so. The chiefdoms vary in size from the considerable area of Tambakka Yobanji in the Kambia District to the smallness of the Yabai Krim in the Pujehun District, i.e., from approximately 500 square miles to about 20 square miles.

Each chiefdom is entirely separate and independent, and although there is natural cohesion between chiefdoms composed of the same tribe and situated in the same locality, no Paramount Chief can claim pre-eminence over other Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe, either by reason of the area of his chiefdom, the wealth of his people, or the antiquity of his house. At any meeting of the Paramount Chiefs of a District, pride of place would naturally be given to those whom age or, more especially, length of reign entitled to that honour at the hands of their brother Chiefs, but the conferring of that mark of respect implies no relationship of superiority and subordination. The several chiefdoms are well defined and have no official inter-relationship whatever, with this exception, that independent and disinterested Paramount Chiefs of the same tribe may be called upon to act as assessors in the settlement of any "palaver" which the Tribal Authority of a chiefdom find themselves unable to settle unaided. They may be invited to act in this capacity either at the instance of the Provincial or District Commissioner, or at that of the Paramount Chief in whose chiefdom the dispute has arisen.

The Tribal Authority of a chiefdom is the sole owner of the land within that chiefdom, and this principle of native law and custom, which is uniform throughout the Protectorate, has been consistently and actively supported by Government.

The Courts of the Paramount Chiefs are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

*Functions of Political Officers.*—The functions of a Political Officer are three-fold in nature: administrative, judicial, and departmental; but his departmental duties are so wedded to those that are purely administrative that it will be convenient to consider those duties together and separately from those of a judicial nature.

In his administrative capacity the District Commissioner (and, *a fortiori*, the Provincial Commissioner) is the representative of the Colonial Government in that portion of the Protectorate committed to his administrative charge. He is the guide, philosopher, and friend to the Paramount Chiefs, the Tribal Authority and the people. He is at once the support of the recognized native authority, the upholder of its prestige, and the protector of the poor against oppression by their rulers. He is the mouthpiece of the Government, and the interpreter and demonstrator of its policy.

A District Commissioner's departmental duties in reality form a part of his administrative duties. He is responsible for the collection of Government revenue in his District, by (a) house tax, and (b) the issue of licences for stores, hawkers, vendors of spirits, fire-arms, etc. He is the propagandist officer who is the coadjutor to the technical officers of the Agricultural and Forestry Departments; he supervises sanitation on behalf of a Health Department; he oversees the general conduct of the post offices and agencies; he

keeps a wary eye on the Customs frontiers and seabords; he controls the management of the gaols; he advises the Education Department and assists in its propaganda; he supervises the laying out and construction of second-class roads, and the erection of native buildings required for official purposes; he facilitates the progress through his District of any officers whose duties require them to travel through it; in short, he has ancillary duties to perform on behalf of practically every Government Department in the Colony.

The judicial duties and powers of a Political Officer are fully dealt with under Chapter XIII, to which reference is invited.

### III.—POPULATION.

*Colony*.—The total population of the Colony according to the census of 1931 is 96,422, the racial distribution being as follows:—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Population.</i>
African native tribes ...	36,914	24,869	61,783	64·08
African non-natives—Sierra Leoneans.	14,438	18,408	32,846	34·06
Other African non-natives ...	583	346	929	0·96
Asiatics ... ... ...	309	135	444	0·46
Europeans ... ... ...	308	112	420	0·44
<hr/>				
Totals ... ...	52,552	43,870	96,422	100·00

*Protectorate*.—The total population of the Protectorate is 1,672,057, of which 796,391 are males and 875,666 are females, and consists of African native tribes, African non-natives, Asiatics, and Europeans.

The total European population of the Protectorate is 231, of which 173 are males and 58 are females. Of this total 142 are British, other Europeans numbering 89, in which are included 34 Americans.

The total Asiatic population of the Protectorate is 772—577 males and 195 females. These include 754 Syrians, 16 Arabs, and 2 Indians.

African non-natives in the Protectorate number 3,265, 1,765 being males and 1,500 females. These include Sierra Leoneans for the most part and a few West Indians, Liberians, American Negroes, persons classed at the census as Nigerians, Gold Coasters, and Mulattoes. Of the total shown, Sierra Leoneans number 3,046.

## Nationalities and Tribes.

The following table shows the various nationalities and tribes amongst the African population of the Colony and Protectorate, and the number in each case.

<i>Nationality or Tribe.</i>	<i>Colony.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Percentage of Total African Population.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ... ...	32,846	3,046	35,892	2·04
Other African non-natives	929	219	1,148	0·07
Temne ... ... ...	21,431	472,258	493,689	27·95
Mende ... ... ...	10,258	568,788	579,046	32·78
Limba ... ... ...	6,957	138,714	145,671	8·24
Loko ... ... ...	5,228	57,152	62,380	3·52
Bùllom and Sherbro ...	4,634	139,101	143,735	8·15
Susu ... ... ...	2,391	43,210	45,601	2·58
Mandingo ... ... ...	1,988	14,081	16,069	0·91
Fula ... ... ...	1,330	15,523	16,853	0·96
Kono ... ... ...	604	68,521	69,125	3·92
Gallinas (or Vai) ... ...	673	19,865	20,538	1·16
Korankó ... ... ...	157	44,203	44,360	2·52
Kissi ... ... ...	170	34,810	34,980	1·32
Yalunka ... ... ...	73	16,066	16,139	0·92
Krim ... ... ...	41	20,639	20,680	1·18
Gola ... ... ...	—	8,509	8,509	0·50
Gbande ... ... ...	—	1,131	1,131	0·07
Fanti ... ... ...	125	—	125	0·01
Joloff ... ... ...	181	—	181	0·01
Sarakuli ... ... ...	122	—	122	0·01
Kroo ... ... ...	4,481	—	4,481	0·29
Bassa ... ... ...	512	—	512	0·04
Miscellaneous ... ...	427	5,219	5,646	0·33
 Totals ... ...	95,558	1,671,055	1,766,613	

*Geographical Distribution.*—The main geographical distribution of the African population is as follows:—

	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Colony other than Freetown.</i>	<i>Protectorate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sierra Leoneans ... ...	20,970	11,876	3,046	35,892
Other African non-natives	784	145	219	1,148
Tribes ... ... ...	32,919	28,864	1,667,790	1,729,573
 Total African population	...	...	...	1,766,613

### Migration.

Complete records of immigration and emigration are not available. Registration of persons entering and leaving the Colony by sea only is kept and there are no records showing the numbers who cross the land frontiers.

Of the immigrant population, Syrians are the most important element and now form a considerable community. They come solely for the purposes of trade. During 1933 the registers show that 130 Syrians entered and 109 departed from the Colony by sea.

The European population consists of Government officials, traders, mercantile agents, mining company employees, and missionaries coming and going frequently between the Colony, Protectorate, and Europe.

With reference to the African population there is a constant flow between the Colony and Protectorate and various African colonies. The only reliable figures for migration are those relating to the Syrians.

### Births and Deaths.

The figures for births and deaths for the Colony for 1933 are as follows :—

(a) Births—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Birth-rate.</i>
1,186	1,140	2,326	23.4

(The birth-rate as shown is probably too low owing to many births outside Freetown having escaped registration).

(b) Deaths—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Crude Death-rate.</i>
1,218	987	2,205	22.5

No figures are available for births and deaths for the Protectorate, registration not being compulsory.

*Infant Mortality.*—The following are the figures for infant mortality for the Colony for 1933 :—

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 live-births.</i>
294	246	540	232

(The infant mortality rate shown is probably too high owing to the absence of machinery for enforcing registration of births outside Freetown).

No figures for infant mortality are available for the Protectorate for the same reason as given in the previous paragraph.

The last decennial census (1931) gave a total of 96,422 persons in the Colony as compared with 85,163 persons in 1921. The increase is due chiefly to immigration of natives from the Protectorate to Freetown, the rest of the Colony showing an increase of about 41 persons during this period.

The population of the Protectorate was recorded as 1,672,057 persons compared with 1,456,148 persons in 1921, the difference in this case being an actual increase due to natural increment and not to migratory or other causes.

**Marriages.**

The number of marriages as shown by the registers for 1933 are :—

	<i>Freetown.</i>	<i>Village areas (Colony).</i>	<i>Headquarters District (Colony).</i>	<i>Bonthe (Colony).</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Christian	... 127	31	14	7	179
Mohammedan	... 19	—	—	—	19
Totals	... 146	31	14	7	198

Only figures for Christian marriages are available for the Protectorate, of which 26 were recorded as having taken place in 1933. Mohammedan marriages and those by "Native Custom" are not registered.

**Occupations.**

The figures in the following paragraph are obtained from the census taken in 1931 :—

Of the total population of 96,422 persons in the Colony, only 60,954, or 63.2 per cent. are returned as having occupations. This number has been returned as following some stated occupation or in the habit of following that occupation, but it can only be assumed and not definitely stated that they are earners or gainfully occupied; the remainder, 35,468, are returned as "no occupation", "dependants", "attending school", "other children", and "pensioners". Of the total occupied persons 61.1 per cent. are males and 38.9 per cent. females. Of the total male population 70.9 per cent. are occupied and of the female 54.1 per cent.

The following table shows the classes of occupation (percentages only) in 1931, by comparison with 1921 :—

<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1931</i>
	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Agriculture ... ... ... ... }	15.1	{ 13.1
Fishing ... ... ... }		2.1
Commerce and banking (including petty trade) ... ... ... }		21.1
Professions (including teaching and religious occupations) ... ... }	43.1	0.8
Administrative and defence (including soldiers) ... ... ... }		1.7
Skilled trades and occupations ... ... ... }		7.0
Miscellaneous ... ... ... }		2.5
Labourers and servants ... ... ... }	9.1	7.2
No occupation, children, dependants, etc. ... ... ... ...	32.7	34.5

## IV.—HEALTH.

## General Health of the Population.

The appended list shows in tabular form the main diseases treated at the Government institutions in the Colony and Protectorate in 1932 and 1933. It does not include cases treated in the Mission hospitals and dispensaries and cannot be taken as an accurate statement of the morbidity of the general population, the great majority of whom but seldom come under the influence of European medical care. There has been a slight increase in the incidence of systematic diseases and the figures for yaws and malaria show a fairly large increase when compared with 1932. In spite of the very heavy rainfall experienced in 1933 the increase in respiratory diseases is not very marked; but the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia number 186 or 15·13 per cent. of the total. Malaria is next with 12·85 per cent. The deaths from tuberculosis number 51 and comprise 4·14 per cent. of the total deaths.

Venereal diseases are common; but the returns of cases treated cannot be taken as an index of the prevalence of the disease, nor can the yearly comparative figures be accepted to indicate the actual fluctuation. There has, however, been a marked increase in the number of cases of syphilis treated at the hospitals. The Venereal Diseases Clinic at the Connaught Hospital is well patronized and is doing very good work.

It is worthy of note that guinea worm is practically non-existent in this Colony whereas it is common in the other West African Colonies. Only one case has been treated in Government institutions during 1933 and this case was imported from Liberia.

Agriculture is still the main occupation of the people and is associated with skeletal and muscular affections, arthritis, chronic rheumatism, etc. All the workings in the mining industries are above ground, and thus apart from the "agglomeration diseases", i.e. the ill-defined enteric group, the dysenteries, etc., which are apt to occur in tropical countries where large numbers of people not supplied with pipe-borne water supplies and sewage services are grouped together, no increased incidence of occupational diseases is to be expected.

Disease.			1932.	1933.
Malaria	...	...	4,857	6,548
Yaws	...	...	5,981	7,665
Acute rheumatism	...	...	733	620
Chronic rheumatism	...	...	4,529	5,157
Hemiplegia	...	...	89	119
Conjunctivitis	...	...	829	807
Affections of the ear	...	...	860	852
Haemorrhoids	...	...	116	100
Lymphadenitis, bubo (non-specific)	...	536	596	

	<i>Disease.</i>		1932.	1933.
Coryza	...	...	552	873
Acute bronchitis	...	...	5,326	5,981
Chronic bronchitis	...	...	3,461	3,109
Asthma	...	...	162	159
Caries, pyorrhoea, etc.	...	...	1,400	1,423
Gastritis	...	...	389	299
Dyspepsia	...	...	3,603	3,859
Diarrhoea and enteritis	...	...	908	1,262
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	185	131
Hernia	...	...	689	713
Constipation	...	...	8,251	8,725
Acute nephritis	...	...	53	94
Schistosomiasis	...	...	59	71
Epididymitis	...	...	33	61
Orchitis	...	...	225	199
Hydrocele	...	...	287	233
Abscess	...	...	577	612
Scabies	...	...	1,091	1,210
Eczema	...	...	221	337
Osteitis	...	...	291	1,432
Arthritis	...	...	1,616	1,802
Wounds (by cutting or stabbing instruments)	...	...	1,049	1,260
Fracture	...	...	159	303
Other external injuries	...	...	3,948	2,850
Asthenia	...	...	591	752
Syphilis	...	...	388	616
Gonorrhoea	...	...	2,114	2,250

### Mortality.

The figures as to the causes of deaths registered are not very accurate, and cannot even be considered as such until a system of medical certification of death is compulsory: at present in Freetown all non-certified deaths are personally investigated by the Medical Officer of Health (who is also Deputy Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths) and from the information given an approximate diagnosis is made; in cases of doubt, or on the slightest suspicion of infectious disease, a post mortem is made: it is impossible to enforce medical certification of death while the country is in its present stage of development.

### Principal Causes of Deaths, 1933.

Appended is a list showing the principal causes of deaths as registered. The deaths as registered in Freetown are an approximate statement of the mortality cause.

Causes.	Freetown (including Cline Town) 1,229.	
	Number.	Percentage.
Bronchitis and pneumonia ... ...	186	15.1
Malaria ... ...	158	12.8
Premature birth ... ...	68	5.5
Infantile convulsions ... ...	61	4.9
Dysentery, diarrhoea and enteritis ...	60	4.9
Tuberculosis, all forms ...	51	4.1
Heart disease ... ...	48	3.9
Nephritis ... ...	47	3.8
Debility ... ...	12	0.9
Septicaemia ... ...	12	0.9
Rheumatism ... ...	12	0.9

The number of deaths registered on medical certificate was 361, comprising 29.3 per cent. of the deaths registered.

Causes of deaths for the rest of the Colony are not included for 1933 because the figures are very unreliable owing to the absence of a Medical Officer or dispenser in the majority of the registration areas,

### Provision for Treatment.

*Colony.*—There are two general hospitals maintained by Government in the Colony, the Connaught Hospital at Freetown and the Colonial Hospital at Bonthe. There is also a hospital maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Freetown, the figures for which are not available.

The figures of attendance at the Connaught and Bonthe Hospitals are as follows:—

<i>Connaught Hospital</i> —	1932.	1933.
In-patients ... ...	2,632	2,268
Out-patients—new cases ...	12,019	17,313
Subsequent attendances ...	55,198	50,147
Operations ... ...	1,913	1,877
<i>Bonthe Hospital</i> —		
In-patients ... ...	400	292
Out-patients—new cases ...	3,624	5,988
Subsequent attendances ...	18,094	16,971

The figures show a decrease in the number of in-patients treated but a large increase in the number of out-patients when compared with 1932.

*Protectorate.*—There are three permanent hospitals in the Protectorate at Daru, Bo, and Makeni, the last two being type hospitals which are to be extended to other towns as it becomes possible financially. There are in addition four hospitals of native construction and three conducted by Medical Missions. These are subsidized by Government and employ qualified medical men and nurses.

The figures of attendance at the two type hospitals are as follows. It will be seen that the figures for Bo show an all-round increase, but for Makeni, although there is an increase in the number of in-patients, there is a decrease in the number of out-patients and a marked decrease in the number of subsequent attendances. This may be accounted for by the people being unable to travel owing to the economic depression.

*Protectorate Hospital, Bo, Southern Province.*

		1932.	1933.
In-patients	...	249	279
Out-patients—new cases	...	2,073	2,473
Subsequent attendances	...	17,708	18,826

*Protectorate Hospital, Makeni, Northern Province.*

In-patients	...	271	318
Out-patients—new cases	...	1,936	1,429
Subsequent attendances	...	21,817	4,860

*Dispensaries.*—These are situated in the Colony villages and in towns in the Protectorate not served by Medical Officers. They are conducted by dispensers who are trained as both druggists and nurses, and are visited regularly by the Medical Officer of the District. There are eight such dispensaries in the Colony, and ten in the Protectorate.

*Nurses and Midwives.*—Male and female nurses are trained in the Connaught Hospital, where a full course of lectures and practical training takes three years, with an examination at the end of each year. After training they are sent to the other hospitals and institutions. Midwives are trained at the Connaught Hospital maternity section and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital. An examination is conducted annually, with a high standard required for a pass, which entitles to registration as a midwife.

Several of these are now in private practice, and are being increasingly employed by the public. Legislation has been effected during the year which places the practice of midwifery somewhat on a parallel with the conditions existing in Great Britain.

*Child Welfare.*—The work has been well maintained in the Connaught Hospital and Campbell Street centres and also at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

	<i>Connaught Hospital and Campbell Street.</i>		<i>Princess Christian Mission Hospital.</i>	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Ante-natal attendances ...	... 3,009	4,248	1,435	1,280
Labour cases admitted ...	... 240	281	71	56
Health visits ...	... 3,650	4,858	2,998	3,355
Infant-welfare clinic attendances	9,732	11,068	9,096	9,040

The immigrant natives from the Protectorate, who form the large majority of the inhabitants of Freetown and the Colony, come within the scope of the work of these institutions. The population of the Protectorate is for the most part rural and that of the more important towns is not large enough to justify the appointment of health visitors or the establishment of maternity and child welfare centres as separate institutions. Facilities are provided at the general hospitals and dispensaries already referred to, for those who wish to avail themselves.

A non-certificated School Nurse, whose duties are interchangeable with those of the Health Visitor, is at present engaged in midwifery and gynaecological work.

### Sanitation.

Last year's Report contained a brief review of the outbreak of smallpox in the Colony and Protectorate in 1932. The spread of the outbreak to other districts in 1933 was probably the result of a few undetected cases carrying the infection from the Karene and Bombali Districts into Koinadugu, one of the most thinly populated districts of the Protectorate; and also from the north-western portion of Kailahun District—where a number of cases occurred in 1932—into the Kono District.

From these points the disease appears to have spread southwards and westwards into the Kenema and Bo Districts, a much more thickly populated area, and in northern Kenema it assumed the proportions of a serious outbreak due almost entirely to the fear of the native to report to his Chief and, in some instances, the reluctance of the Chiefs to report to their District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners. Fear of vaccination also accounts for the fact that only 57,141 vaccinations could be performed in the infected areas.

The following table shows briefly the number of cases, deaths, and vaccinations performed in each district.

Area.	Number of cases discovered.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
<i>Colony Districts.—</i>			
Freetown	...	27	2,118
Headquarters	...	4	768
Sherbro	...	1	820
<i>Protectorate Districts.—</i>			
Northern Province.—			
Port Loko	...	160	5,848
Kambia	...	101	3,928
Karene	...	20	177
Bombali	...	160	8,537
Koinadugu	...	86	4,588
Southern Province.—			
Kailahun	...	81	2,782
Kono	...	591	*147
Kenema	...	451	5,112
Bo	...	631	4,504
Moyamba	...	116	4,809
Pujehun	...	3	3,196
	2,432	288	57,141

\* Not all verified.

In the Protectorate, the mining villages and camps at Makong and Maranda in the Northern Province, and the minor port of Sulima in the Southern Province were declared health areas. During the year the Chief Sanitary Superintendent made sanitary surveys of the eleven health areas in the Northern Province including those mentioned above.

In Freetown the early and intermittent nature of the rains gave rise to a great deal of mosquito breeding and a consequent rise in the number of malaria cases seeking treatment in the hospitals. The resources of the Health Department were thus taxed to the utmost in the speedy prosecution of preventive measures.

There was a striking increase in the number of anthrax infections discovered at the slaughter house in Freetown, no fewer than twenty-three bullocks and one sheep having to be condemned and destroyed by incineration. Although all cattle arriving at Freetown comes from French Guinea, it thus became necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to be on regular duty inspecting the local grazing grounds for the detection of early cases owing to the possibility of diseased animals being disposed of in rural places.

## V.—HOUSING.

### Freetown and Colony.

*Colony.*—The majority of the wage-earning population of Freetown and the larger towns of the Colony occupy timber-framed houses on concrete or stone and mortar dwarf walls and roofed with corrugated iron sheets or palm tile thatch. The floors are either of concrete or native timber boarding and window openings are fitted with glazed casements or boarded hinged shutters according to the means of the occupant.

The artisan class as a rule own their houses, but the unskilled labouring class usually rent one or two rooms in a compound for themselves and their families.

There are no Building Societies in Freetown, but a scheme inaugurated by the City Council enables house owners and prospective house owners to loan money for the purpose of improving existing buildings and erecting new ones.

In addition, a building scheme, which is so far proving very successful, has been introduced by a firm of timber merchants in Freetown. Under this scheme, prospective owners of the type of house property costing from £200 to £600 approximately, can erect buildings under the supervision of the firm both expeditiously and inexpensively, a payment being made by an initial small deposit followed by monthly instalments.

In connexion with this scheme, Government has laid out and has leased to the firm a small model residential area which enables intending house owners to obtain (by assignment from the firm) leases of building plots at a moderate ground rent and with an option to purchase the freehold within twenty years.

### Protectorate.

In the Protectorate the great majority of houses of the wage-earning classes are built of wattle and mud daub with palm tile or grass thatch roofs—and this form of construction is frequently also adopted by Europeans both official and unofficial. In the Protectorate, as a rule, the occupier is the owner, though in the larger towns there is always a floating population which rents the accommodation required.

## VI.—PRODUCTION.

### Minerals.

Minerals occurring in economic quantities are platinum, gold, diamonds, iron, chromite and probably molybdenite. With the exception of chromite and molybdenite these minerals were mined during the year, and exported to England. Prospecting continued for platinum, gold and diamonds, and several promising deposits were located.

*Platinum.*—Only one company was engaged in the exploitation of the alluvial deposits of platinum in the Colony. Production decreased from 527 ounces in 1932 to 423 ounces in 1933.

*Gold.*—Three companies were engaged in mining alluvial gold, and production and its estimated value by quarter were as follows:—

Quarter.	Production		Estimated fine gold oz. troy.	Estimated value. £
	unrefined gold bullion	oz. troy.		
1st	... 511. 22	4,196	3,900	23,638
2nd	... ...	3,130	2,877	17,600
3rd	... ...	4,490	4,172	26,555
4th	... 118. 22	3,788	3,535	22,529
Year	...	15,604	14,484	£90,322

The year's output of unrefined gold bullion and its estimated value compares favourably with the previous year's output of 12,125 ounces and its estimated value of £65,855.

The gold exists in alluvial deposits of streams draining the Sula Mountains—Kangari Hills schist belt in the Koinadugu, Bombali and Bo Districts of the Protectorate. During the year many more streams were found to be auriferous and mining was commenced on some of them. The gold lode occurrence at Baomahun is being prospected by shaft sinking and adit driving with promising results.

*Diamonds.*—A virtual monopoly for the exploration and exploitation of diamonds in Sierra Leone was granted to the Consolidated African Selection Trust. Mining commenced this year and production reached 32,017 carats for the year. Prospecting continued with good results.

*Iron.*—All major constructional works in connexion with the Marampa iron ore mine were completed during the year and mining was commenced. The first shipment was made in September, and 24,500 tons were exported during the year. Negotiations are pending with respect to the larger iron deposit in the Tonkolili area.

*Labour.*—The mineral production is in the hands of the British mining companies and European and American engineers are in charge of operations. The natives of the country are employed as artisans, clerks, headmen, and labourers. There are no independent native operators. The contract, the daily wage, and the piece-rate systems of employing labour are all in operation.

In the goldfields the piece-rate system is favoured. At four places mining is carried on by mechanical or semi-mechanical methods, but most gold mining is done in rock-bound channels and in shallow alluvium at the heads of small streams, suitable only

for hand labour methods. The labour supply is plentiful and wages average about 9d. a day, although at certain places the labourer has the opportunity to earn up to 1s. 6d. a day.

Platinum mining is done at a daily wage, with bonuses on production.

Excluding gold mining, the mining enterprises pay a daily wage. The rates are 1s., 9d., 6d. a day, depending on the work. The native is eager to obtain light employment for an assured daily wage of 6d.

Mining is responsible indirectly for raising the standard of living of the Protectorate, bringing money and providing markets for produce in hitherto remote parts of the country. The mine labour compounds scattered about the country are examples of cleanliness, sanitation, and avoidance of overcrowding which set new standards for the people of the countryside.

Health areas have been declared in the vicinity of the large mining camps so that the Health Department can control housing and sanitation in the native villages.

An average of 3,722 natives were engaged in mining and prospecting within exclusive prospecting licences. Several hundreds were also engaged in prospecting and miscellaneous services.

### Agricultural Produce.

#### FOOD CROPS.

*Rice.*—The main food crop is rice and it is encouraging to be able to record that all reports received point to a crop above the average; it appears unlikely that there will be any real shortage even in the "hungry" season. For the first time on record rice has been brought into Zimi for sale by local farmers, and this in an area which normally consumes more than it produces is very significant. Equally significant is the fall in the imports of white rice for the last five years.

	Imports— white rice.	tons.	Exports— native rice.	tons.	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of
					imports over exports.
1929	...	3,029	13		+ 3,016
1930	...	2,618	175		+ 2,443
1931	...	457	177		+ 280
1932*	...	301	559		- 258
1933	...	125	158		- 33

\* Some shortage was experienced in August and September that year.

It will be seen that whereas five years ago imports exceeded exports by some 3,000 tons, during the last two years exports exceeded imports.

As a result of imported seed of varieties capable of withstanding deep water conditions, the spread of rice cultivation in deep water swamps in the Southern Province has been very marked, and large hitherto useless areas have now been put into useful cultivation. In the Scarcies an area has been obtained for an experimental farm and arrangements are being made for the Agricultural Officer in the Northern Province to carry out trials with local and exotic types with a view to propagating the varieties best suited to the prevailing conditions. This steady growth in the production of rice gives an excellent prospect for the future of a rice exporting industry, provided that proper milling facilities are available to ensure suitable preparation of the milled product for markets outside Sierra Leone.

*Cassava*.—This is the second most important food crop in Sierra Leone and the efforts of the Agricultural Department have been directed to eliminating "mosaic" and propagating those varieties least susceptible to the disease.

#### EXPORT CROPS.

*Palm Kernels*.—64,083 tons of kernels were exported during the year. This is 13,079 tons less than in 1932 (which was a record year), but well above the average for the last five years. The very low price prevailing for kernels makes this industry less attractive than formerly to the natives.

*Ginger*.—Propaganda for the better cultivation and cleaning of ginger was continued, but the low price prevailing did not tend to encourage the farmer. 1,545 tons of ginger were exported and the quality was well up to that of previous years.

*Piassava*.—1933 was a record year for piassava. During the year 3,500 tons were exported which included 796 tons from Sherbro and 2,065 tons from Sulima. The Sherbro fibre well maintained its reputation, while the Sulima fibre, though not of the same high quality as Sherbro piassava, showed some slight improvement. Propaganda and instruction still continue and although a high standard has not yet been reached for Sulima piassava, inspection at any rate prevents the exportation of any useless rubbish.

*Coffee*.—This crop is quite popular in some parts of the Colony and is steadily although slowly spreading. At present there is a ready local sale for the coffee produced and consequently very little is exported. As the recently planted plantations come into bearing exports should increase.

*Kola*.—The export of kola continues to fall, not so much from any lack of production in the Colony, but from the fact that owing

to the fall in prices of West African produce generally, there is no money in other Colonies, notably Nigeria, to buy kola. The following figures show the position.

*Exports.*

				Tons.	£
1929	...	...	...	3,127	266,422
1930	...	...	...	2,271	186,197
1931	...	...	...	1,584	47,847
1932	...	...	...	2,097	41,373
1933	...	...	...	1,817	43,656

*Fruit.*—Investigations into the possibility of fruit export have been carried a stage further. It has now been reported that Sierra Leone oranges when coloured, graded and properly packed, arrive in England in good condition and should be readily saleable. It is suggested that oranges should be picked and exported from October to December as this is the best time for the English market and agrees well with the time of the early crop in Sierra Leone.

Grapefruit of the Marsh and Foster varieties has been favourably reported on, and the growth of these varieties and especially the former, can be safely recommended.

Fineapples as an export crop are still in the experimental stage. Conditions of transport and storage are still being considered, and it is hoped that with improved methods of transport fruit will normally reach England in a satisfactory condition. Fruit which has reached England in a suitable condition was favourably reported upon and had a ready sale.

**Live Stock.**

There are as yet no statistics concerning the live stock of this country. Cattle-farming is carried out on a small scale in the Northern Province. A large proportion of the cattle (of which something like 5,000-6,000 are slaughtered annually in the Colony and Protectorate) is imported from French Guinea. Sheep and goats are bred on a moderate scale throughout the country, and pigs to a small extent. There are a few horses, the majority of which also come from French territory. The value of the exports in hides (mainly untanned) amounted in 1932 to £1,219 and in 1933 to £1,335.

**VII.—COMMERCE.**

**Imports.**

The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1933 amounted to £825,869 as compared with £1,248,346 in 1932, being a decrease of £422,477.

The following tables show the value of imports by classes during the last two years:—

		1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
Commercial imports	...	... 1,182,134	788,607	—	393,527
Government imports	...	... 37,504	28,501	—	9,003
Specie	...	... 28,708	8,761	—	19,947
Total	...	£1,248,346	£825,869	—	£422,477

	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, drink, and tobacco	247,463	210,506	—	36,957
Class II—Raw materials etc. ...	52,480	38,920	—	13,560
Class III—Articles mainly manufactured.	886,585	541,611	—	344,974
Class IV—Miscellaneous ...	33,060	26,005	—	7,055
Class V—Bullion and specie	28,758	8,827	—	19,931
Total	... 1,248,346	£825,869	—	£422,477

A decrease was general throughout each class.

In Class I, the following articles are mainly responsible for the deficit of £36,957—flour £3,192 (845 cwt.), rice £2,690 (3,526 cwt.), aerated and mineral waters £877 (1,812 dozen bottles), milk £708 (134 cwt.), common salt £2,581 (583 tons), onions £1,008, vegetables (preserved) £1,425, spirits £1,387 (288 gallons), wines £828 (299 gallons), unmanufactured tobacco £13,396 (130,226 lb.), beer, &c., £5,376 (23,029 gallons), cigarettes £1,016 (1,186 lb.).

Class II recorded a decrease of £13,560. Commercial coal decreased by £8,747 (6,373 tons), and that of Government £4,315 (2,002 tons). Lumber fell by £3,270 (201,544 superficial feet).

Class III in which is recorded the greatest deficit during the year fell in value from £886,585 to £541,611. The decrease under this head was, with few exceptions, general. Slight increases were, however, recorded in bags and sacks (empty) £1,267, implements and tools (artisans) £1,361, implements and tools (other kinds) £1,461, and boots and shoes other than leather £1,139 (70,026 pairs). An appreciable increase was recorded in electrical and telegraphic apparatus due to imports by the Sierra Leone Development Company, in connexion with their railway and mining plant.

The greatest decrease appeared in cotton piece-goods £138,418 (5,050,239 square yards), other cottons £25,707, wool (other kinds) £6,247, artificial silk manufactures £1,781, metals (other kinds) £73,696, cement £5,301 (1,733 tons), apparel £24,510, hats, caps and bonnets £6,062, medicines and drugs £2,251, oil illuminating £7,912 (109,601 gallons), oil lubricating £2,645 (18,518 gallons), motor spirit £7,605 (114,593 gallons), soap (other

kinds) £1,349 (522 cwt.), motor vehicles £5,667 (34), ships and boats mechanically propelled £1,877 (4), beads (other kinds) £1,028 (4,415 lb.), perfumery £2,779, spirit perfumed £937 (218 gallons), stationery £1,479, umbrellas and parasols £1,901 (13,883).

The following table shows the commercial imports for home consumption of cotton piece-goods for the years 1929 to 1933 :—

Year.		Quantity.	Value.	Duty obtained.
		sq. yds.	£	£
1929	...	5,837,797	204,926	37,042
1930	...	5,132,718	156,556	28,947
1931	...	5,014,822	121,960	22,302
1932	...	11,169,367	262,959	48,651
1933	...	6,129,891	124,702	24,047

The figures relating to other cotton goods were :—

Year.		Value.	Duty obtained.
		£	£
1929	...	97,157	17,235
1930	...	66,823	12,013
1931	...	39,589	6,846
1932	...	67,187	12,368
1933	...	41,919	7,718

#### Countries from which commodities come.

The principal items of imports from the United Kingdom were cotton piece-goods £97,733 (4,935,299 square yards), other cottons £37,517, artificial silk piece goods £5,402 (184,281 square yards), corrugated iron sheets £6,146 (412 tons), buckets, pails and basins £3,661 (11,258 dozen), metals (other kinds) £30,917, cement £7,105 (2,476 tons), implements and tools (artisans) £2,453, electrical and telegraphic apparatus £15,416, machinery—mining and gold dredging £5,227, machinery—railway and tramway £3,546, machinery—other kinds £8,738, apparel £6,745, boots and shoes leather £4,080 (12,089 pairs), hats and caps £3,697, medicines and drugs £9,633, paints and colours £3,593 (1,595 cwt.), candles £2,992 (1,256 cwt.), soap (toilet) £1,798 (372 cwt.), common soap £2,553 (1,628 cwt.), motor-cars £7,222 (48), rubber tyres £3,339 (51,715 lb.), perfumery £2,812, stationery £5,658, milk £4,338 (1,355 cwt.), flour £2,296 (3,520 cwt.), meats—fresh £3,300 (664 cwts.), oil edible £3,633 (120 tons), provisions £7,745, salt—other kinds £14,111 (2,911 tons), beer £8,536 (47,152 gallons), sugar £4,036 (6,110 cwt.), cigarettes £12,338 (40,925 lb.), coal £27,126 (20,168 tons), and whisky £4,776 (4,045 gallons).

The United States of America supplied unmanufactured tobacco £45,265 (1,081,593 lb.), oil fuel £3,404 (110,703 gallons), kerosene £14,181 (245,954 gallons), lubricating oil £1,926 (12,893 gallons), motor spirit £12,645 (227,851 gallons), lard £1,094 (293 cwt.), milk £1,318 (456 cwt.), and lumber £3,284 (260,105 superficial feet).

British possessions (other than West African) provided bags and sacks (empty) £31,459 (105,202 dozen), motor vehicles £1,030 (9), flour £17,620 (26,973 cwt.), tea £1,336 (9,724 lb.), rum £526 (1,182 gallons), lumber £1,298 (104,882 superficial feet), tobacco unmanufactured £923 (21,145 lb.).

Japan provided artificial silk piece goods £7,937 (353,332 square yards), apparel £13,457, boots and shoes other than leather £6,413 (136,505 pairs), cotton piece-goods £10,236 (719,366 square yards).

The chief imports from France were brandy £969 (720 gallons), wines £2,481 (10,353 gallons), spirit perfumed £522 (160 gallons), artificial silk piece goods £1,051 (20,321 square yards), cotton piece goods £717 (39,240 square yards).

Holland furnished gin £683 (1,490 gallons), wines £1,122 (3,805 gallons), and cottons unenumerated £903.

Salt—other kinds £5,658 (1,353 tons), beer £3,817 (20,592 gallons), sugar £1,283 (1,715 cwt.), wines £1,049 (5,217 gallons), lamps and lanterns £1,037 (945 dozen), metals—other kinds £2,148, clay pipes £711 (5,032 gross), hats and caps £3,728, beads other than real coral £1,348 (7,301 lb.) came from Germany.

### Exports.

The total value of exports from the Colony decreased from £932,773 in 1932 to £783,943. The value of domestic exports alone fell by £124,494. Specie exports decreased by £21,893.

Exports are valued as they lie on the exporting ship; such value includes export duty, cost of packages and all charges incidental to shipment.

The following table is a comparative statement of the principal exports during the years 1932 and 1933:—

	1932.			1933.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	£	£
Benniseed ... ... tons	120	1,122	14	125		
Cocoa, raw ... ... tons	81	1,295	67	990		
Diamonds ... ... carats	748	1,497	26,901	73,266		
Ginger... ... cwt.	27,639	22,877	30,902	16,544		
Hides ... ... lb.	60,802	1,219	7,379	348		
Kola nuts ... ... cwt.	41,708	41,373	36,236	43,656		
Palm kernels ... ... tons	77,162	687,477	64,083	472,824		
Palm oil ... ... tons	2,208	26,914	1,617	17,637		
Peppers ... ... lb.	150,273	2,162	155,190	1,486		
Piassava ... ... tons	2,877	23,290	3,500	30,108		
Platinum ... ... oz.	494	4,492	325	2,484		
Rice ... ... tons	554	4,054	3,170	1,671		
Gold ... ... oz.	12,247	58,917	14,975	84,010		
Gum copal ... ... tons	—	—	54	2,675		

*Palm Kernels.*—Although the quantity exported during the year, 64,083 tons (as compared with 77,152 tons in 1932) was well up to the average of the years prior to 1932, a severe setback was

recorded in the value. The home market price, which was the lowest on record, ranged from £10 1s. 8d. in January to £7 19s. 8d. in December and averaged throughout the year £8 15s. 7d. When it is remembered that in 1929 the average home market price was £18 2s. 4d. a ton, or more than double that of the price quoted in 1933, it will be realized what a serious effect this drop in value has had on the prosperity of this Colony.

Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 28,202 tons, an increase of 3,512 tons as compared with the quantity exported in 1932. For the first time on record the United Kingdom purchased a greater quantity of kernels than Germany, which country fell to second place with 21,081 tons as against 33,896 tons in the previous year. Exports to Holland fell from 16,627 tons to 11,935 tons, and to the United States of America from 1,570 tons to 384 tons. Poland recorded an initial purchase of 2,481 tons.

The following table shows the quantity and value of palm kernels exported during the last five years :—

Year.	Quantity.				Value. £
	Tons.				
1929	...	...	...	60,205	876,308
1930	...	...	...	56,641	664,591
1931	...	...	...	54,462	449,742
1932	...	...	...	77,162	687,477
1933	...	...	...	64,083	472,824

*Palm Oil.*—The total shipment of palm oil in 1933 amounted to 1,617 tons valued at £17,637, a decrease in quantity and value of 591 tons, and £9,277. The United Kingdom, as in previous years, appropriated the bulk of this oil, 1,461 tons; Gambia purchased 134 tons and the United States of America 21 tons. The average European price per ton was £14 19s., a decrease of approximately £1 14s. on the price recorded in 1932. The total quantity exported is by no means representative of the Colony and Protectorate, as large quantities of the oil produced are consumed locally.

*Kola Nuts.*—Although there was a falling away in shipments of 5,472 cwt. as compared with 1932, the value of kola nuts exported increased by £2,283. The average local market price improved from £1 3s. per measure (176 lb.) in 1932 to £1 17s. 1d. in 1933. Shipments to the Gambia increased by 492 cwt. and to Portuguese Guinea by 820 cwt., while a decrease of 5,954 cwt. was recorded to Nigeria.

The gradual decrease in shipments to the Senegal, to which reference has been made in past reports, was very marked during 1933, the total quantity shipped being 188 cwt. as compared with 973 cwt. in the previous year. The loss of the Senegal market has proved a serious blow to the kola trade of this Colony.

*Ginger.*—The export of ginger compared favourably with that of the previous year, 30,902 cwt. having been shipped as against 27,639 cwt. in 1932. Market prices, however, declined, resulting in a decrease in value of £6,333. The United States of America took 14,360 cwt. or 46·47 per cent. of the total crop, followed by the United Kingdom with 13,998 cwt. or 45·30 per cent. The European market price averaged 19s. a cwt. as compared with £1 3s. 5d. in 1932.

*Piassava.*—Shipments of piassava increased from 2,877 tons, valued at £23,290, to 3,500 tons valued at £30,108. These figures constitute a record. The efforts of the Agricultural Department in endeavouring to improve the quality and so prevent badly-cleaned or adulterated produce from being exported would appear to have at last borne fruit. The home market price fell from £24 10s. in January to £22 10s. in December and averaged throughout the year £22 18s. 2d. Of the total shipment the United Kingdom purchased 1,539 tons, an increase of 677 tons as compared with 1932. Exports to Germany, which country had previously appropriated the bulk of the piassava exported, fell from 1,637 tons to 1,010 tons.

The United States of America, Belgium, and Holland purchased 458 tons, 289 tons, and 101 tons respectively. Exports to South Africa increased from 55 tons to 83 tons.

*Diamonds.*—Exports increased from 748 carats valued at £1,497 to 26,901 carats of a value of £73,266, or an increase of 26,153 carats (£71,769).

*Gold.*—An increase of 2,728 oz. (troy) valued at £25,093 was reported in the export of raw gold. The total shipments amounted to 14,975 oz. (troy) (£84,010) as compared with 12,247 oz. (troy) (£58,917) in the previous year.

*Platinum.*—Shipments of platinum again recorded a decrease, 325 oz. (troy), valued at £2,484, having been exported as compared with 494 oz. (troy), of a value of £4,492, in 1932. All minerals exported went to the United Kingdom.

### Direction of Trade.

The following comparative table shows the state of trade in the Colony during the past five years:—

Year.	Total imports less specie.	Re- exports less specie.	Net imports.	Exports		Customs duty on imports and exports.	Tonnage of shipping entered and cleared.
				of the produce and manu- factures of the Colony.	Excess of net imports over domestic exports.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ...	1,667,252	180,309	1,486,943	1,319,453	167,490	508,139	4,812,566
1930 ...	1,335,731	141,066	1,194,665	1,047,340	147,325	428,369	4,621,121
1931 ...	991,120	75,376	915,744	616,337	299,407	340,056	3,927,457
1932 ...	1,219,588	20,749	1,198,839	878,424	320,415	452,880	3,286,299
1933 ...	817,108	18,306	798,802	753,930	44,872	371,686	3,509,799

The export figures for 1932 and 1933 do not include shipments to the high seas.

Of the total import trade of £825,869 in 1933, the United Kingdom contributed £489,233 or 59·24 per cent. as compared with 65·86 per cent. in 1932. The percentage decrease in respect of the total import trade of the British Empire was, however, only 1·50 per cent. This decrease cannot be taken as a true state of affairs in respect of Empire imports into the Colony as for the first four months of 1932 imports were not posted according to country of origin. Further heavy importations of canvas shoes, wearing apparel, artificial silk and cottons from Japan, at a price incomparable with the British product, flooded the local market; but for this fact the Empire percentage proportion of the value of the total import trade would have recorded an increase.

The United States of America accounted for £90,125 or 10·91 per cent., British possessions (other than West African) contributed £80,563 or 9·76 per cent. as compared with 4·39 per cent. in 1932. Japan followed with 5·20 per cent. as against 1·86 per cent. in 1932. Germany fell from third to sixth place with 4·06 per cent. as compared with 5·23 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the gross export trade of £772,236, £423,143 or 54·79 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, an increase of 15·09 per cent. over 1932. The total value of merchandise shipped to the United Kingdom amounted to £339,133 as against £277,839 in the previous year, a decrease of £61,294. £159,229 or 20·62 per cent. went to Germany, £85,143 or 11·03 per cent. to Holland, £52,515 or 6·80 per cent. to British West African Possessions and £18,657 or 2·42 per cent. to the United States of America.

Of the total aggregate trade of the Colony the United Kingdom claimed 57·09 per cent., an increase of 2·42 per cent., Germany followed with 12·06 per cent. as against 17·24 per cent.; the United States of America came next with 6·81 per cent., a decrease of ·66 per cent. Holland and British Possessions (other than West African) took 5·78 per cent., and 5·17 per cent. or a decrease and increase respectively of 2·08 per cent. and 2·59 per cent.

By introducing preferential duties and granting a considerable measure of preference to the Empire article, this Colony has done all in its power to foster and develop Empire Trade.

## VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

### Wages.

*Artisans (Public Works).*—In Freetown during 1933, Public Works Department artisans were paid from 3s. to 4s. per day for journeymen and 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day for improvers. In a few exceptional cases certain journeymen were paid at rates in excess of 4s. per day.

In the Protectorate rates of pay varied from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. for improvers and 2s. 6d. to 4s. for journeymen.

*Labourers (Public Works).*—In Freetown the rate of pay for ordinary unskilled labour was 1s. per day. In certain cases unskilled labour employed on special work in which they had acquired some proficiency were paid slightly higher rates, the maximum being 1s. 6d.

In the Protectorate the rates of pay for labourers varied from 6d. to 9d. per day, while the rates of pay for headmen or gangers varied from 9d. to 2s. per day.

*Railway workers.*—The following table gives the minimum, maximum, and average rates of pay of railway workers:—

Grade.	Minimum.		Maximum.		per diem paid in 1933.	Average rate
	s.	d.	s.	d.		
<i>Traffic—</i>						
Station porters	...	0 6	1 3		1 1	
Pointsmen	...	1 3	2 0		1 7	
Shunter pointsmen	...	1 6	3 0		2 6	
Watchmen	...	0 6	2 0		0 11	
Yard foremen	...	2 6	6 6		4 0	
Telegraph messengers	...	—	—		0 11	
Caretakers	...	0 6	1 3		0 10	
Train porters	...	0 9	1 6		1 4	
Trolley boys	...	1 0	1 6		1 4	
Lampmen	...	0 9	2 0		1 3	
<i>Engineering—</i>						
Timekeepers	...	2 9	6 6		4 1½	
Artisans	...	2 6	10 0		3 6	
Apprentices	...	1 0	2 6		1 11½	
Headmen	...	1 9	2 9		1 11	
Telegraph linesmen	...	1 3	5 6		2 0	
Telegraph labourers	...	1 0	1 9		1 1	
Labourers (skilled)	...	1 3	1 9		1 5	
Labourers (unskilled)	...	0 6	1 3		0 11	
<i>Locomotive and carriage—</i>						
Artisans	...	2 6	10 0		4 4	
Gatemen	...	1 6	4 0		2 3	
Storemen	...	2 9	6 6		3 3	
Shops clerks	...	3 0	5 0		3 0	
Tools clerks	...	1 3	6 6		2 6	
Timekeepers	...	2 9	6 6		3 0	
Brakesmen	...	0 9	1 6		0 10½	
Carriage cleaners	...	0 9	4 0		1 2	
Coalmen	...	0 9	3 0		1 1	
Strikers	...	1 3	2 6		1 7	

Grade.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average rate per diem paid in 1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Locomotive and carriage—cont.</i>			
Drivers (pumping and stationary engines) ...	1 3	4 0	2 4½
Drivers (crane) ...	1 6	5 0	3 0
Engine cleaners ...	0 9	4 0	1 2
Greasers ...	1 3	4 0	1 9
Lighters-up ...	1 3	3 0	1 5
Pumpmen ...	0 9	1 6	0 8
Passed firemen ...	3 0	5 3	3 7
Firemen ...	1 9	2 6	2 0
Crane firemen ...	1 0	1 6	1 4
Washers-out ...	1 3	3 0	2 3
Labourers (skilled) ...	1 3	1 9	1 6
Labourers (unskilled) ...	0 6	1 3	1 1
Furnacemen ...	1 9	3 0	1 10½
Painters ...	1 6	6 0	2 6
Apprentices ...	1 0	2 6	1 9½
Holders up ...	1 3	2 6	1 11

The average rates during 1933 are rather lower than in the previous year owing to changes in staff. The standard rates are the same as were introduced in 1926.

The wages of artisans outside Government employ are practically the same as those paid by the Government departments.

### Cost of living.

*Cost of living for labouring classes.*—There was no substantial change in the cost of living during the year.

The staple food for labouring classes most nearly corresponding to the 4-lb. loaf is the "kettle" of rice but as rice is supplemented by "foo-foo" (cassava) to a greater or lesser extent according to the purchasing powers of the individual, it does not provide such a "yard-stick" as the 4-lb. loaf does in the United Kingdom. The present price of a kettle of rice (21 lb.) is 1s. 6d.; a labourer's family of five will probably consume from 1½ to 2 kettles of rice per week.

The artisan's family will probably consume less rice but will substitute a larger amount of "foo-foo". Artisans also eat a certain amount of bread and fish.

The staple food-stuffs of the subordinate railway staff are, as for the labouring classes, rice, cassava, palm oil, etc. It may be taken that the average cost of living for the majority of the daily-wage staff (including labourers) is from 6d. to 8d. a day for themselves and family. More highly paid railway artisans, however, have a higher standard of living as for other artisans.

**IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.****Education.**

An Education Ordinance passed in 1929 provides a complete code for all Colony and Protectorate Schools. Separate Schedules of Rules which apply to the Colony and Protectorate respectively, differ in the important means of providing Government grants-in-aid.

In the Colony the schools are conducted by Boards of Managers as a result of the amalgamation of the Mission primary schools. The Managers are responsible for the upkeep of the school buildings, but the Government pays the salaries of teachers and provides equipment in the primary schools. All school fees are paid into Government revenue.

The secondary schools on the Assisted List in the Colony receive capitation and equipment grants-in-aid. Grants are also paid to qualified teachers.

In the Protectorate, the assisted schools receive capitation, building, and equipment grants, but the salaries of the teachers are paid by the Mission authorities. Additional grants to qualified teachers in the Protectorate are paid by Government.

*Colony Schools.*—In the Colony there are at present 51 assisted primary schools with 7,071 pupils on the rolls, and an average daily attendance of 5,227.

The assisted secondary schools (which in some cases provide primary and preparatory education as well as secondary) may be summarized as follows:—

Boys—6 schools with 94 primary, 257 preparatory, and 331 secondary pupils.

Girls—5 schools with 506 primary, 103 preparatory, and 120 secondary pupils.

Included in the boys' secondary schools is the Prince of Wales School, established and maintained entirely by Government. This school makes special provision for the teaching of science and for technical instruction, and is liberally equipped with laboratories and workshops.

There are also four assisted schools in the Colony providing technical training—the Albert Academy (carpentry and printing), the Diocesan Technical School (carpentry, surveying, and building construction), the Sir Alfred Jones Trade School (carpentry and cabinet making) and the American Methodist Episcopal Girls' Industrial School (domestic science and arts).

With regard to the education of girls, domestic science in all its branches forms a most important part of their curriculum. A special examination is held annually by independent examiners and certificates and diplomas are awarded to successful students. Provision is also made at the Roman Catholic Convent School for

instruction in this subject to girls who have already left school and are contemplating marriage. Training for nurses is given both at the Connaught (Government) Hospital and at the Princess Christian Mission Hospital.

Scholarships tenable at the Women Teachers' Training College at Wilberforce are awarded to girls from the secondary schools. The College is residential and is financed and largely controlled by Government.

Higher education for boys is provided at the Fourah Bay College, a missionary institution affiliated to Durham University. Arts, theological, and science courses are provided.

A separate course for the training of men teachers is also provided at the Fourah Bay College. Residential scholarships are awarded annually by Government, which also finances the scheme for teacher training.

*Protectorate Schools.*—In the Protectorate 10 missionary authorities conduct 87 assisted schools with 4,593 boys and 1,220 girls on the rolls. In addition, these bodies conduct 82 unassisted schools with an estimated total of 2,123 pupils.

Government controls 9 boys' schools in the Protectorate with 439 pupils. These, with the exception of the Bo School and the Koyeima School, are rural schools of junior grades.

*Bo School.*—The Bo School was established by Government in 1906 for the education of the sons and nominees of chiefs. It aims at providing the boys with a liberal education in preparation for the important work they will probably be called upon to undertake in connexion with their chiefdoms. Hygiene and sanitation, town-planning, building, and hand and eye training are important parts of the curriculum.

*Koyeima School.*—The Central School at Koyeima is intended to provide education for Protectorate youths beyond that given in the primary schools. The school provides an adequate training in such technical subjects as woodwork, building, tailoring, wood-carving, surveying, town-planning, and agriculture, and will also, it is hoped, in time become the centre for the training of Protectorate teachers.

*Music, etc.*—The natives of Sierra Leone have a gift for music—both vocal and instrumental. Most of the large churches and chapels have pipe organs which are played by African organists. Many Africans, too, show skill on the pianoforte and other instruments. The band of the Sierra Leone Battalion, Royal West African Frontier Force, is an outstanding example of how far musical art can be developed.

A special music master has been engaged to teach singing on correct lines in the schools, and very good results have been achieved. Naturally, the children excel in rendering negro-spirituals, but they have made great progress in music of a more

classical nature. An annual singing competition has been inaugurated among the schools and this has been highly appreciated and the competition is very keen.

Dramatic art is being encouraged to some extent and the students of the secondary schools are proving apt pupils.

### Welfare Institutions.

There are no orphanages or Poor Law institutions in the Colony and Protectorate. Government, however, provides a certain sum yearly as a grant towards the relief of the poor in the Colony, which sum is disbursed by Charity Commissioners. In the Protectorate native customs demand that the poor and sick be looked after by the people of the chiefdom concerned.

As regards members of the native races living in Freetown, the Tribal Administration Ordinance empowers the Tribal Headmen to levy a small toll on the members of his tribe for the following objects, *inter alia* :—

- (a) the relief of the poor and sick,
- (b) the burial of the poor having no relatives at time of death,
- (c) relief of any member of the tribe in distress.

There are also in existence many Friendly Societies whose object is the relief of the members in time of distress and death.

### Mental Home.

There is a Mental Home at Kissy, about 5 miles from Freetown.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Roads.

*Colony*.—The principal means of communication between the smaller towns and villages of the Colony is by non-motorable roads; there is, however, a motor road from Freetown to Waterloo (20 miles) which connects several villages on the route with the capital of the Colony. Freetown is connected to Lumley Village ( $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles) and to Hill Station (5 miles) by bitumen-surfaced laterite gravel roads, and a laterite gravel road from Hill Station, two miles in length, affords facilities for the use of motor transport to the population in and around the village of Regent. There are 50 miles of roads and streets in the capital of the Colony of which about 30 miles are motorable—the principal streets are surface treated with bitumen and are provided with concrete surface water drains and channels.

*Protectorate*.—A very considerable road programme was carried out by the Public Works Department in the Protectorate between 1928 and 1932, and at the end of 1932, including approximately 250 miles completed previous to 1928, nearly 820 miles of motor

roads had been completed, of which about 20 miles are not now maintained. In general the Protectorate motor roads are 16 feet in width and are surfaced with laterite gravel. The majority of bridges are built of steel joists, with concrete abutments and piers, and timber decking. A number of timber bridges still remain, and these are being replaced as their condition requires and funds permit. In addition there are about 200 miles of Chiefs' roads suitable for motor transport at most times of the year.

There are fifteen ferries in the Protectorate for transporting motor vehicles over the large rivers, in cases where the width of the river has rendered the construction of a bridge financially impracticable. The ferries consist of pontoons of steel or timber connected by steel wire rope bridles to a wheeled carriage moving on steel cable-ways supported by steel towers on the banks. The pontoons are propelled across the river partly by the current and partly by steel wire hand-hauling lines.

### Railway.

The total length of open line at the end of 1933 was 311 miles and the gauge 2 feet 6 inches.

Capital expenditure of the railway to 31st December, 1933, was £1,742,018.

The total revenue of the railway was £145,594, which shows a decrease of £14,268 below the figure for the previous year. The depression in trade which manifested itself in 1930 continued throughout the year under review. The revenue includes £1,346 for contributions to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

The expenditure, other than capital, for the year was £205,722 which shows a reduction of £11,972 as compared with 1932. This total includes £89,797 for loan charges, pensions and gratuities, cost of services rendered by other Government departments, and expenses in connexion with the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme. Working expenditure amounted to £157,323 and gross receipts to £145,594.

Passenger journeys in the year were 373,161, a decrease of 34,988 over the previous year, and the tonnage carried was 54,866 tons against 66,024 in 1932.

	1913.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Receipts per train mile	9 6·11	11 3·44	11 7·13	10 10·71	8 5·39	8 10·93	8 7·88
Working expenses per mile	5 1·09*	9 2·55	10 4·34	11 4·17	8 9·48	8 3·86	8 1·98
Passengers carried	...	438,388	604,737	367,602	258,834	252,472	408,149
Tonage carried	...	62,084	78,385	75,473	70,949	61,859	66,024
							54,866

\* Exclusive of pensions, gratuities, etc.

The rolling stock in use during the year consisted of 39 locomotives, 70 coaching vehicles, and 314 goods vehicles.

### Motor Bus Service.

The motor bus service is under the direction of the General Manager of the Railway. This service runs on two routes, viz., route 1 to Hill Station European settlement through Wilberforce, a distance of 5 miles, and route 2 to Lumley Beach, where there is an excellent golf links,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  miles from Freetown, in the western seaboard of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. The fleet in 1933 consisted of six passenger vehicles and two goods lorries.

The total number of passengers carried was 231,149 and the gross receipts amounted to £3,333.

The staff employed was :—

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Africans	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	21

### Postal Business.

There was a further slight falling off in postal business during 1933 due to the continuance throughout the year of the depression in trade. Postal business was conducted from 13 post offices and 60 postal agencies; money order business from 23 and postal order business from 61 offices.

The total revenue collected was £22,248 as against a sum of £24,265 in the previous year. Of this amount £15,654 was derived from direct postal revenue, £5,026 from Customs duty on parcels, and £1,568 from the sale of stamps for Inland Revenue purposes.

As regards correspondence, the estimated number of articles of all kinds dealt with during the year was 1,873,200 as compared with 1,922,147 in 1932. Included therein are 72,386 registered articles.

Money order transactions decreased from 4,158 (value £27,931) in 1932 to 3,590 (value £24,099) in 1933.

The total number and value of postal orders issued during the year (43,598 and £27,027) and also the number and value of postal orders paid (36,762 and £23,579) showed decrease on the corresponding figures for the previous year which were—orders issued 47,735 value £30,154, orders paid 39,330 value £26,259.

The parcel post transactions showed a falling off, 29,554 parcels being handled as against 33,220 the previous year.

In the cash-on-delivery parcels service (within Great Britain only), 6,488 parcels were received (value £10,659) as compared with 8,154 (value £14,681) in 1932.

### Telegraph System.

The internal telegraph system is maintained by the railway. The main system runs from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles from Freetown) with transmitting stations at Bauya and Bo;

this system is connected up by branches with most of the district headquarters in the Protectorate. The total mileage is  $1,126\frac{3}{4}$  miles, plus the railway traffic control line of 455 miles.

### Telephones.

The only service is that in Freetown and district, maintained by the Railway Department. The total mileage is  $377\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

### Cables and Wireless.

The Eastern Telegraph Company maintains a cable office and a low-power wireless station in Freetown; the latter is used mainly for communicating with shipping.

Increase in the knowledge of wireless telegraphy and recent improvement in the manufacture of wireless installations of moderate cost have led to considerable numbers of applications on the part of private individuals for licences under the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1924, and the holders of such licences have little difficulty in picking up any station in Europe and America broadcasting on suitable short wave-lengths.

### Shipping.

There was an increase of 27 in the number of steam and motor vessels entering ports in the Colony during the year and in tonnage 107,586. Of a total of 1,754,039 tons entered, 55.7 per cent. was British, 9.24 per cent. French, 8.65 per cent. American, 8.03 per cent. German and 5.84 per cent. Italian.

The following table gives details of nationality and tonnage entered during the year:—

*Steam and Motor Vessels entered.*

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Percentage proportion to total tonnage.</i>
American	46	151,689	8.65
British	315	976,916	55.70
Danish	12	17,377	0.99
Dutch	33	79,933	4.56
Esthonian	—	—	—
Finnish	9	12,753	0.72
French	41	162,055	9.24
German	55	140,943	8.03
Italian	34	102,387	5.84
Norwegian	4	5,812	0.33
Panama	2	6,338	0.36
Spanish	31	72,650	4.14
Swedish	11	25,186	1.44
<b>Totals</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,754,039</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Of the above vessels, 11 entered at Sherbro, 2 at Mano Saliha and 28 at Sulima.

The following shipping lines call regularly at Freetown on their way to or from other West African ports:—

<i>Line.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Frequency of calls.</i>
American West African Line ...	New York ...	Every 20 days with general cargo.
Compania Transmediterranea ...	Barcelona ...	Passengers monthly.
Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd. ...	United Kingdom ports.	Passengers fortnightly; cargo frequently.
do. do.	Continental ports ...	Fortnightly.
do. do.	Canada ...	Monthly.
Fabre-Fraissinet ...	Marseilles ...	Monthly.
Holland West African Lijn ...	Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux, coast ports up to Spanish Guinea.	Passengers monthly; cargo monthly.
Navigazione Triestine Libera ...	Genoa, coast ports ...	Cargo monthly.
Woermann Linie ...	Hamburg, Southampton and continental ports.	Passengers monthly.
do. do.	Hamburg, Amsterdam.	Cargo monthly.
United Africa Company Ltd. ...	Liverpool, coast ports.	Cargo monthly.

The lower reaches of all the rivers of Sierra Leone are navigable for boats and canoes, and a considerable traffic is carried on by these means. The most commonly used craft are open sailing boats with a carrying capacity of about 4 tons. During recent years motor launches have come into use and this form of water transport appears to be growing increasingly popular with the natives.

There are four ports of entry in the Colony—Freetown, Bonthe, Sulima, and Mano Salija.

## XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Banking.

Banking facilities are afforded by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas). The former is established at Freetown (local head office) with a branch at Bonthe (Sherbro) and agencies at the more important trading centres. Barclays Bank is established at Freetown, and has no branches or agencies.

Both banks afford their customers saving bank facilities. In addition there is the Government (Post Office) Savings Bank, controlled from Freetown, with twenty agencies throughout the Colony and Protectorate. The balance standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on 31st December, 1933, was £64,765.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks. The absence of realizable security and direct ownership properly registered, precludes the possibility of the introduction of the former. The co-operative movement has not yet been introduced.

### Currency.

The coins current in Sierra Leone are:—

United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze coins;

West African silver coins, value 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d.;

West African alloy coins value of the same denominations; and

West African nickel-bronze coins of the value of 1d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The United Kingdom coins have been superseded by the West African coins. The West African silver coins authorized by the Sierra Leone and Gambia Coinage Order, 1913, and introduced in that year are being withdrawn from circulation. Other West African coins of mixed metal of the same denominations and of the same standard weights, and authorized by His Majesty's Order in Council of February, 1920, were introduced in July, 1920, to replace the silver coins.

Gold and silver coins are legal tender up to any amount and copper and nickel-bronze coins up to one shilling.

West African currency notes of the values £5, 20s., 10s., 2s., and 1s. were introduced in 1916 under the Currency Note Ordinance of that year. Currency notes of the value of 20s. and 10s. are now in circulation, the £5, 2s., and 1s. having been withdrawn. A new issue of the West African currency notes of 20s. and 10s. denominations were put into circulation on 1st July, 1928; the old issue notes are being withdrawn.

### Weights and Measures.

The use of and the inspection of weights and measures in Sierra Leone are regulated by the Weights and Measures Ordinance (Cap. 233) and Rules made thereunder. The legal units employed are the pound avoirdupois, the gallon, the yard, and the square yard.

The Sierra Leone standards of weights and measures are:—

*Length.*—An imperial standard yard graduated to parts of one-eighth part of an inch.

*Avoirdupois Weight.*—112 lb. or 1 cwt., 56 lb. or  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., 28 lb. or 1 quarter, 14 lb. or 1 stone, 7 lb., 4 lb., 2 lb., 1 lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz.

*Measures of Capacity.*—1 bushel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel, 1 peck, 1 gallon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon, 1 quart, 1 pint,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint or gill.

The Sierra Leone standards were verified by the Board of Trade in England before being brought into use. Copies of these standards have been procured duly authenticated as secondary standards and issued to Deputy Inspectors.

Deputy Inspectors of Weights and Measures carry out periodical inspection of weights and measures and weighing machines in all trade centres and stamp those found to be just and accurate.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to financial depression the work of canalizing Sanders Brook was shut down early in 1932 after the completion of approximately 1,000 lineal yards of canal. It is hoped to continue this work in 1934. No public works of any magnitude have been undertaken.

### Electric Light and Power.

An Electric Light and Power Scheme, put into service in April, 1928, is in operation by Government in Freetown. High tension alternating current is generated by diesel engines and distributed at British standard voltage and periodicity. Charges to consumers are 1s. per unit for lighting, with a favourable decreasing rate of charge to users of domestic appliances, and 4d. per unit for power.

There is a flat-rate charge for consumers with only three or four lights ranging from 10s. to 19s. per month. The distribution scheme covers a wide area and building sites and power are available for industrial development.

## XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

### Courts of Justice.

The West African Court of Appeal has both civil and criminal jurisdiction in appeal cases arising in the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia; its Judges consist of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of those Colonies, together with the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, the President of the Court being the Chief Justice of the Gold Coast. The Court sits at Accra for hearing of cases sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the Gold Coast, and at Freetown for those sent up from the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Sierra Leone and the Supreme Court of the Gambia.

*Courts of the Colony.*—The following Courts have jurisdiction in the Colony:—

(i) *The Supreme Court (Ordinance No. 39 of 1932).*

(a) The Court consists of a Chief Justice and Puisne Judge, and also of the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, the Chief Justice and every Judge of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia.

(b) In its ordinary jurisdiction the Court has all the powers of the High Court of Justice in England, except Admiralty jurisdiction.

(c) The Court has also a summary jurisdiction in civil causes similar to that of the County Courts in England.

(d) The Court is also a Court of Appeal from any decision, civil or criminal, of a Magistrate or District Commissioner.

(ii) *Magistrates' Courts (Cap. 118).*

There are certain Judicial Districts in each of which is established a Magistrate's Court for the summary trial of criminal causes and with power to commit persons for trial before the Supreme Court. These Courts have also jurisdiction in various quasi-criminal causes, which is conferred upon them by sundry Ordinances. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner or by two Justices of the Peace.

(iii) *Courts of Requests (Cap. 43).*

These are Courts for the trial of civil causes in which the amount involved does not exceed a sum fixed by the Ordinance. There is one Court for each Judicial District. Each Court is presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner who in this capacity is styled "Judge of the Court of Requests," or by two Commissioners.

*Courts of the Protectorate.*—The Courts of Law of the Protectorate are as follows:—

(i) *The Circuit Court (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) This Court is constituted by the Chief Justice or Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony, each of whom, when sitting in this Court, is styled "the Judge of the Circuit Court."

(b) With very few exceptions the Court has the same criminal and civil jurisdiction in the Protectorate as the Supreme Court has in the Colony. Divorce and matrimonial causes are, however, specially withdrawn from its jurisdiction.

(c) The Court also hears appeals from decisions of District Commissioners in both criminal and civil causes.

(ii) *Courts of District Commissioners (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).*

(a) In each district there is a Court constituted by the District Commissioner and known as "the Court of the District Commissioner" or "the District Court".

A Provincial Commissioner, who is in charge of a group of districts known as a Province, has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in each of those districts. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

An Assistant District Commissioner has the same jurisdiction as a District Commissioner in the district in which he is stationed, if appointed by the District Commissioner to exercise it. (Ordinance No. 32 of 1933.)

(b) The criminal jurisdiction of these Courts is practically the same as that of the Magistrates' Courts in the Colony. They can commit persons for trial before the Circuit Court, or, in very rare cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony. They also possess a civil jurisdiction in most cases up to £50.

(iii) *Courts of Native Chiefs* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

The Courts are composed of native chiefs and have a limited civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases arising exclusively between natives of the Protectorate, other than persons employed in the Government service. They are subject in all respects to the supervision of the District Commissioners who can amend, vary, or set aside any of their decisions or sentences.

(iv) *Combined Courts* (Ordinance No. 40 of 1932).

In certain chiefdoms where there is a considerable number of non-natives settled or residing, the Paramount Chief and a non-native appointed by the District Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Governor, sit as "Joint Judges" to decide petty civil cases arising between non-natives and natives. The orders of this Court may be enforced by the District Commissioner, who can review its decisions in all cases.

*Return of Cases tried in District Courts in the Protectorate during 1933.*

<i>District.</i>	<i>Number of persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Number imprisoned.</i>	<i>Number otherwise punished.</i>	<i>Number discharged.</i>
Moyamba ... ... ...	102	27	51	24
Bo ... ... ...	165	21	101	43
Kenema ... ... ...	138	18	66	54
Kailahun ... ... ...	63	17	35	11
Pujehun ... ... ...	162	25	104	33
Bonthe and Shebar ...	278	36	174	68
Kambia ... ... ...	100	11	67	22
Port Loko ... ... ...	133	49	62	22
Karene ... ... ...	92	7	83	2
Bombali ... ... ...	125	44	55	26
Koinadugu ... ... ...	31	2	19	10
Kono ... ... ...	51	9	31	11
Headquarters Jud. District	241	71	106	64
	1,681	337	954	390

## Cases tried in the Police Magistrate's Court, Freetown, in 1933.

Offences.	Cases reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged.	Remarks.
Assault and battery	67	81	64	17	—
Harbour offences	53	66	65	1	—
Stowaways	12	12	10	2	—
Customs offence	58	71	58	13	—
Housebreaking	74	5	—	—	Committed for trial in the Supreme Court.
Burglary...	25	7	—	—	”
Larceny ...	418	454	373	81	”
” ...	—	3	—	—	”
Larceny from ship	5	8	5	3	—
Public health offence	64	75	73	2	—
Shop breaking	44	4	—	—	”
Larceny from a house	65	67	57	10	”
Breach of Immigration Restriction Law.	1	1	1	—	—
Selling palm wine without a licence.	28	28	25	3	—
Disorderly conduct	36	55	48	7	—
Fighting	20	40	36	4	—
Drunk	18	18	18	—	—
Wounding	9	13	6	7	—
” ...	—	4	—	—	”
Juvenile Offenders.					
Larceny ...	39	39	39	—	—
Assault and battery	1	1	1	—	—
Throwing stones	2	2	2	—	—
Trespass	3	3	3	—	—
Committing nuisance	—	—	—	—	—

## Return of Cases tried in the Circuit Court during the year 1933.

District.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons imprisoned.	Number of persons fined or otherwise punished.	Number of persons condemned.	Number of persons discharged.
Port Loko	12	5	2	1	4
Makeni	5	3	—	1	1
Kambia	3	2	1	—	—
Karene	2	—	—	1	1
Bo	5	3	—	2	—
Kailahun	5	4	—	—	1
Kenema	20	8	—	—	12
Moyamba	7	6	1	—	—
Pujehun	2	1	—	—	1
Bonthe	1	1	—	—	—
	62	33	4	5	20

### Police.

The Police Force is organized under the Police Ordinance, Cap. 156 of the Laws of the Colony. The authorized strength of the Force consists of 1 Commissioner, 3 Assistant Commissioners (Europeans), 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors (Africans), 1 Sergeant-Major, 30 Sergeants, 58 First Class Constables, 76 Second Class Constables, and 100 Third Class Constables.

Rules in respect of the following have been made under the Ordinance :—

Lost Property,  
Leave,  
Good Conduct, and  
Dress.

The duties of the Force are concerned with the preservation of the peace, prevention and detection of crime, or other infractions of the Law; and, for these purposes, members of the Force are invested with all the powers, authorities, privileges, and immunities, and are liable to all the duties and responsibilities conferred, or imposed, upon Constables by the Ordinance, by the Common Law of England.

Enlistment is for five years, the first year being probationary, followed by a further term of five years and thereafter any term between one and five years. All probationers undergo a full course of six months' training before being drafted to full duty. The course of instruction consists of education and general police duties.

### Prisons.

There are now eleven prisons administered by the Prisons Department, which have been established as follows :—

*Colony*.—Freetown, convict and local; Bonthe, local.

*Protectorate*.—Northern Province, local prisons : Kambia, Port Loko, Batkanu, Kabala, Makeni. Southern Province, local prisons : Kenema, Moyamba, Pujehun, Masanki.

The number of persons committed to the central prison at Freetown during the years 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—

		1932.	1933.
Males ...	...	716	862
Females	...	16	11
Juveniles	...	17	21

The total daily average number in custody was :—

1932.	1933.
263	264

The number of persons committed to the local prisons of the Colony and Protectorate during the years 1932 and 1933 was :—

		1932.	1933.
Males	...	1,129	1,098
Females	...	3	1

The daily average number in custody was 176, as against 166 in 1932.

*Health.*—The general health of the prisoners was good. The total number of deaths at all prisons was 7, compared with 10 in 1932.

*Industrial.*—Short-sentence prisoners were employed in the kitchen garden, and on general labouring, quarrying stone, sanitary work and planting fruit trees on Government land. Long-sentence prisoners were engaged in the usual industries which consist of rice-milling, tailoring, tarpaulin and mattress making, bread making, and carpentry.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances enacted during 1933 were :—

- The Railway Superfluous Lands Ordinance, 1933;
- The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance, 1933;
- The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933;
- The Freetown Municipality Building Scheme Ordinance, 1933;
- The Midwives Ordinance, 1933;
- The Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933;
- The Fruit Export Ordinance, 1933;
- The Interpretation Ordinance, 1933;
- The Protectorate Ordinance, 1933.

Of these Ordinances the *Interpretation Ordinance*, 1933, and the *Protectorate Ordinance*, 1933, are mainly a consolidation of existing legislation. The existing Ordinances dealing with the same subjects had been subject to numerous amendments and it was thought desirable to consolidate all the provisions of the various enactments for the purposes of easier reference. In the case of the *Interpretation Ordinance*, 1933, the opportunity was taken to incorporate certain provisions which have been found to be of general utility in similar Ordinances in other Colonies. The *Protectorate Ordinance*, 1933, in addition to consolidating and amending the existing legislation dealing with the administration of the Protectorate embodies such of the provisions of the *Protectorate Native Law Ordinance*, 1924 (which is now repealed) as are usefully capable of enforcement at the present time.

*The Railway Superfluous Lands Ordinance*, 1933, enables the Governor to dispose of land taken for the Sierra Leone Government Railway and which is no longer required owing to the abandonment of the line connecting Freetown with Hill Station; the Railway Ordinance, 1924, under which the land was acquired contains no provision enabling it to be sold.

*The Folded Woven Goods Ordinance*, 1933, was passed as the result of a request made to the Secretary of State by several Chambers of Commerce in England that the Ordinance on this subject should be uniform throughout the four British West African Colonies. The existing Nigerian Ordinance was adopted as the model.

*The Freetown Municipality Building Scheme Ordinance*, 1933, creates a fund out of which the City Council of Freetown can make advances, upon good and sufficient security, for the improvements of buildings within the City. Such advances are at a low rate of interest, are free from the usual expenses of raising a loan and are repayable on such terms as may be arranged between the City Council and the person on whose behalf the advance is made. The contractor performing the work is appointed by the City Council and advances are paid direct to him subject to satisfactory completion of the work. Premises can be insured by the City Council at the ultimate expense of the owner. All advances are a first charge on the premises concerned against all persons into whose hand they may come.

*The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1933, prohibits the slaughter of cattle at places, other than public slaughter houses, except upon a licence issued by the City Council. Under the principal Ordinance cattle could be slaughtered anywhere provided that the carcases were not intended for sale. This provision led to many cattle being slaughtered under non-hygienic conditions without expert inspection; there is little doubt that a considerable proportion of this meat was sold.

*The Midwives Ordinance*, 1933, establishes a Midwives Board whose functions are to regulate the course of training in midwifery, to hold qualifying examinations and issue certificates of competency, to regulate the practice of registered midwives, supervise their behaviour and where necessary, to exercise disciplinary powers. It is further provided that in the City of Freetown midwifery can only be practised by qualified medical practitioners and midwives of whom there are two recognized classes, (a) registered midwives, and (b) persons who have been engaged in the practice of midwifery for at least two years to the satisfaction of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and whose names are entered accordingly by him in a List of Unqualified Midwives. It is hoped in time to extend this restriction to other parts of the country when

trained midwives become more numerous. The Ordinance, which comes into force on the 1st July, 1934, provides machinery for this extension.

The main object of the *Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance*, 1933, was to relieve the Coroner of a legal compulsion to view the dead body in every case. In the vast majority of cases no useful purpose is served by such a view and the delay in burying a dead body which on occasion results from the fulfilment of that duty is dangerous to the health of the community. The matter is now within the Coroner's discretion except that he must view the dead body in the case of an inquest following upon an execution.

*The Fruit Export Ordinance*, 1933, was passed with the object of improving the quality of fruit exported from the Colony and the methods of packing and shipping such fruit. In the recent past many shipments of fruit have received unfavourable criticism from English fruit brokers.

The following are the more important subordinate legislative instruments which came into force during the year :—

*The Import Prohibition Order in Council*, 1933, which prohibited the importation into the Colony or Protectorate of any goods which either resembled currency notes or coins or have a representation of currency notes or coins depicted upon them.

*The Survey of Boats (Application to Freetown Harbour) Order in Council*, 1933, which applied the Survey of Boats Ordinance, 1932, to Freetown Harbour and appointed Surveyors.

*The Wild Game (Amendment) Rules*, 1933, which prohibited the use of bright lamps for the hunting of wild animals and made the possession of such a lamp, without lawful excuse, an offence.

*The Banded Duicker and Cobus Antelope Protection Rules*, 1933, which made it an offence to kill or capture a banded duicker and prohibited the hunting of the cobus antelope by natives except under licence.

*The European Reserve Force Rules*, 1933, which prescribe the method of application for enrolment and the conditions of service in the Reserve Force created by the Ordinance of the previous year.

*The Cinematograph Exhibitions Rules*, 1933, which appoints authorities to licence premises for cinematograph exhibitions and provides for applications to those authorities and to the Board of Control appointed to censor cinematograph films.

*The Arms and Ammunition Rules*, 1933, which consolidate and bring up to date the existing subordinate legislation dealing with the importation and possession of arms and ammunition.

**XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.****Revenue and Expenditure.**

The financial year closed on 31st December, 1933, showing the state of the year's working and the financial position of the Colony to be as follows:—

	£	£
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January, 1933	...	...
Revenue, 1933	...	...
Expenditure, 1933	...	...
Excess Expenditure over Revenue	...	36,157
Balance of Assets over Liabilities on 31st December, 1933	...	105,844

The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years were:—

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
1929	...	740,646
1930	...	871,086
1931	...	742,972
1932	...	884,153
1933	...	872,469
	655,529	831,921
	691,686	

*Note.*—The figures for 1932 and 1933 include receipts and payments of £175,000 and £72,500 respectively in respect of Colonial Development Fund Loan on account of the Marampa Iron Ore Concession.

The funded debt of the Colony on 31st December, 1933, was £2,141,273, against which the accumulations to the sinking funds, for its amortization, amounted to £749,719.

**Assets.**

The assets of the Colony as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1933, amounted to £642,210, as follows:—

	£
Investments	...
Reserve Fund	...
Stores	...
Loans (City Council and Railway)	...
Sundry Debtors	...
Cash	...

### Taxation.

The main heads of taxation from which revenue was derived in 1933 were :—

					£
Customs	...	...	...	...	370,453
Port, Harbour and Light	...	...	...	...	10,015
Licences and Internal Revenue	...	...	...	...	20,781
Taxes	...	...	...	...	81,650

### Customs Tariff Imports.

Preferential duties were introduced in Sierra Leone in May, 1932. There are no treaty obligations. An *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent (Preferential) and 20 per cent (General) is levied on all edibles, provisions, and articles ordinarily used for human consumption, excepting a few imports of this nature bearing a specific duty, the more important of which are sugar,  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. per lb. (Preferential) and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (General); tea, 4d. per lb. (Preferential) and 5 per lb. (General); salt, table, 1s. 10d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 2s. 4d. per 100 lb. (General); lard, 8s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); flour, 1s. per cwt. (Preferential) and 2s. per cwt. (General); dried, salted, and pickled fish, 3s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 3s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); beef and pork, pickled and salted, 3s. 4d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 2d. per 100 lb. (General); onions and potatoes,  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. (Preferential) and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. (General).

On wares and merchandise (including cotton piece-goods) is levied an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. (Preferential) and 30 per cent. (General), excluding a number of imports subject to specific duty. The main items subject thereto are: bags, 3s. 6d. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 4s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); candles, 10s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 12s. 6d. per 100 lb. (General); cement, 1s. 1d. per 400 lb. (gross) (Preferential) and 2s. per 400 lb. (gross) (General); corrugated iron sheets, £4 2s. 8d. a ton (Preferential) and £5 3s. 4d. a ton (General); paint, etc., 5s. per 100 lb. (Preferential) and 6s. 3d. per 100 lb. (General).

On fuel oil is levied a duty of 3d. per gallon (Preferential) and 4d. per gallon (General); kerosene, 8d. per gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per gallon (General); lubricating oil, 8d. per gallon (Preferential) and 9d. per gallon (General); and motor spirit, 7d. per gallon (Preferential) and 8d. per gallon (General).

Unmanufactured tobacco is subject to a duty of 1s. 2d. per lb. (Preferential) and 1s. 6d. per lb. (General); manufactured tobacco, 4s. and 5s. per lb. (Preferential) and 6s. per lb. (General), cigarettes 1s. 6d. and 2s. per 100 (Preferential) and 2s. 6d. per 100 (General) or 6s. and 8s. per lb. over  $4\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per 100. (Preferential) and 10s. per lb. over  $4\frac{1}{4}$  oz. per 100 (General).

On spirits (50 per cent. volume of alcohol) duty is levied at the rate of £1 13s. 6d. per gallon (Preferential) and £1 16s. per gallon (General), and on wines from 3s. to 8s. a gallon; beer and ale, stout and porter are liable to 1s. 6d. per bulk gallon (Preferential) and 2s. per bulk gallon (General).

### Export Duties.

The following exports are subject to duty:—palm kernels, 30s. a ton; kola nuts,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a lb..

A royalty of 5 per cent. is levied on gold and platinum exported.

### Drawbacks.

The usual provision is made for payment of drawback, 95 per cent of duties paid on imported goods being allowed.

Wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, arms and ammunition, and gunpowder are excluded from this benefit.

### Excise and Stamp Duties.

Under a Stamp Duty Ordinance, stamp duties are levied on cheques, bills of exchange, deeds, legal documents, probates, etc. The aggregate collections in 1933 amounted to £750.

There are no Excise duties, but revenue is derived from licences, as follows:—

Auctioneer, hawkers, spirits, store, wine and beer, petroleum, motor vehicles, dog and game licences, etc.

Pawnbroker, bicycle, shopkeepers and hotel licences, etc., are levied by the Freetown City Council.

### House Tax.

A house tax of five shillings per house is levied throughout the Protectorate and yields approximately £80,000 annually. The District Commissioners control the collections in the various chiefdoms, but the native chiefs are responsible, and receive a remuneration of 5 per cent. on such collections. The assessment is made biennially or triennially by Assistant District Commissioners as occasion arises, aided by the Paramount Chiefs. House tax in Freetown and the Sherbro Judicial District is assessed on the value of the property and varies in different years. House tax in the remainder of Colony villages is at a fixed rate of five shillings per house.

## XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

### Surveys.

*Topographical Survey.*—No further reproduction was carried out at the expense of the Colony. No revision work has been carried out.

*Cadastral Branch.*—Sixteen Mining Surveys were executed during the year and realized £628 in revenue. Surveys in connexion with

land acquisition and leases were also carried out and further progress made in detail survey in the Freetown area. The Drawing Office has been kept fully employed.

*Lands Branch.*—All the usual business in connexion with grants, acquisitions, valuations, leases, preparation of tenancy agreements, collection of rents, beaconing of Crown Lands, etc., has been carried out successfully.

*General.*—The value of maps supplied to Government Departments during the year amounted to £80. Sales to the public realized £132. The sum derived from sale and hire of Government stores amounted to £56.

### Geological Survey.

Owing to shortage of European staff geological field work could be undertaken only during the first four months of the year. Early in May the officer in charge of the Geological Section was required to take charge of the Mines Section, and from that time onwards until the close of the year but few opportunities for geological field work presented themselves.

The Kangari-Sula schist belt was examined in some detail between Nerekoro and Sakasakala with a view to determining the structure of the area and obtaining some idea of the origin and geological history of the Tonkolili iron ore deposits. Owing to the unreliability of the published Survey Sheets for such detailed work, all geological information obtained in the field had to be tied in by means of compass-chain traverses. In the course of this work several promising alluvial deposits of gold were located.

During the year the gold lode outcrops at Baomahun, and the Kono diamond area were visited, and some geological work was done in each locality. The Baomahun area shows evidence of step faulting, and in consequence difficulty has been experienced in tracing the continuation of the lode near the surface where the ground is much fractured. During the examination of the diamond area it was found that a ruby red garnet was a conspicuous constituent of most of the diamondiferous mineral concentrates from stream gravels and that it was generally absent from the concentrates from those streams that did not contain diamond.

Specimens of this garnet were sent for examination to the Imperial Institute who reported that the mineral was apparently an isomorphous mixture of pyrops and almandine, with a little grossularite and andradite, with the pyrope molecule predominating. This conclusion was confirmed by analysis which showed a striking resemblance to analyses of two garnets in diamondiferous pipes in South West Africa given by Williams in his book "The Genesis of the Diamond" Volume 2. This suggests a pipe origin for the Sierra Leone diamonds.

**Imperial Institute—Public Exhibition Galleries.**

No new exhibits have been sent for exhibition during the year.

An exhibit of Gorli fruits, seed oil and ethyl esters prepared therefrom has been supplied by the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories and has been placed on exhibition.

Enlargements of a number of photographs illustrating agricultural operations have been made from negatives kindly loaned by Mr. R. R. Glanville, Agricultural Officer.

Photographs have been lent to the Press for propaganda and educational purposes, and specimens of products, postcards, and literature have been supplied to school museums.

Films of Sierra Leone have been displayed in the cinema on numerous occasions.

**APPENDIX.**

**LIST OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, MILLBANK, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1, AND FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, GEORGE STREET, FREETOWN.**

*Revised Rates for Gazettes and Legislation.*

		£	s.	d.
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all supplements: annual subscription, inland	... ... ... ... ... ...	1	5	0
Royal Gazette, inclusive of all supplements: annual subscription, overseas	... ... ... ... ... ...	1	10	0
		For current or previous year.	For any prior year.	
Royal Gazette, single copies, inclusive of "Special Supplements" only	... ... ... ...	0	6	1 0
Trade Supplement (postage 1d. extra)	... ...	0	3	0 6
Legislative Supplements, or separate copies of Ordinances, Rules, etc.: Not exceeding 8 pages	...	0	4	0 8
9 to 16	„	0	6	1 0
17 to 32	„	0	9	1 6
33 to 48	„	1	3	2 6
49 to 64	„	1	6	3 0
65 to 96	„	2	0	4 0
Exceeding 96	„	2	6	5 0
		Including postage.		

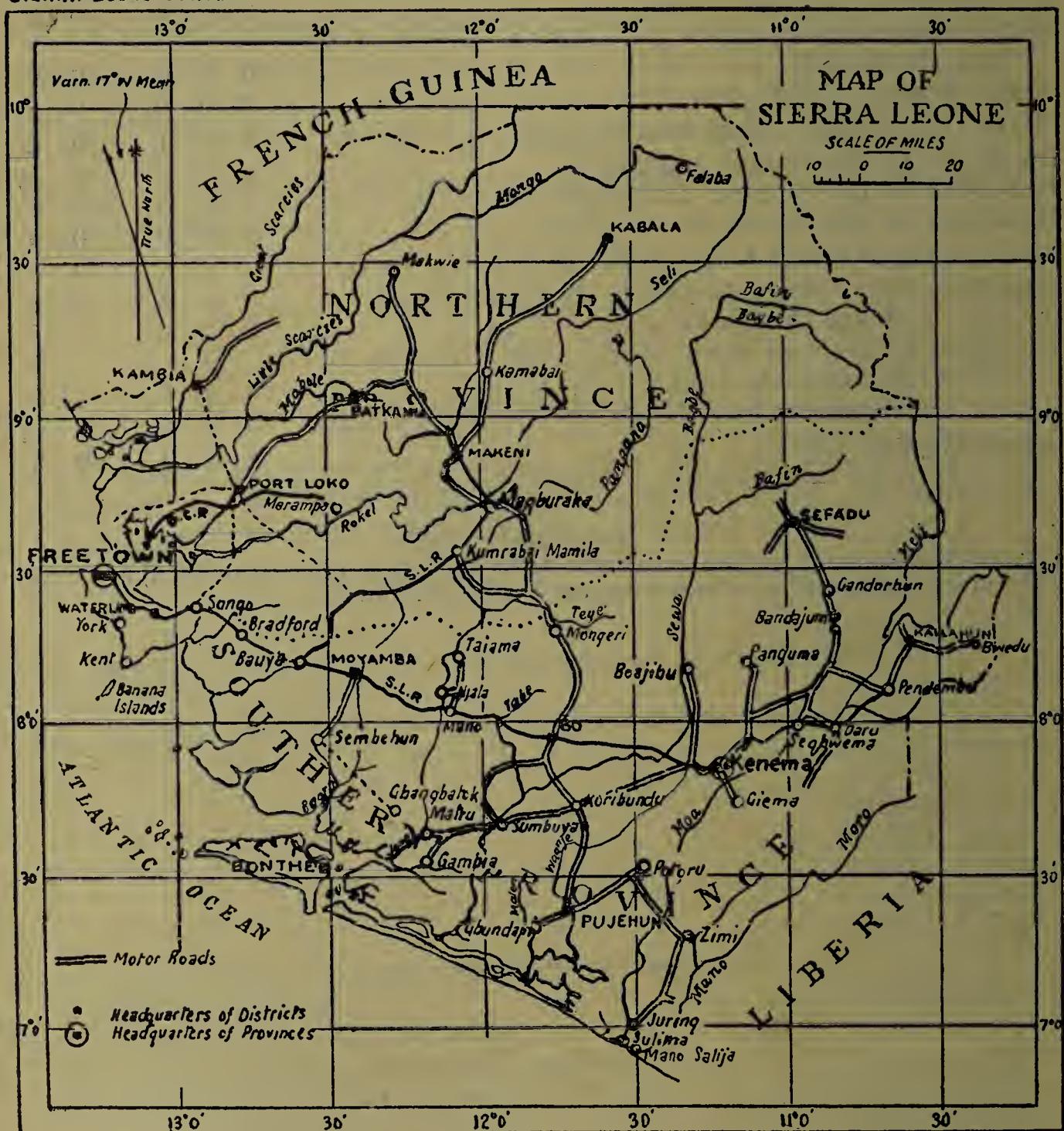
The foregoing rates will apply to all Supplements or Legislation already in stock, regardless of any price printed thereon.

			Price.	Postage.
			£ s. d.	s. d.
Blue Book, 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1928, each	...	...	0 12 6	1 4
Blue Book, 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932 each	...	...	0 12 6	1 2
Customs Trade Report, 1930—1933	...	...	0 5 0	0 5
Governor's Address on the Estimates for 1932	...	...	0 0 6	0 1
Legislative Council Debates—No. 1 of any year	...	...	0 1 6	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Legislative Council Debates—Subsequent Numbers, each	...	...	0 0 6	0 2
The Handbook of Sierra Leone	...	...	0 10 6	0 8
Sierra Leone Studies (Abridged Edition) of Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	0 1 0	0 2
Sierra Leone Studies, No. 6	...	...	0 0 6	0 2
Sierra Leone Studies, Nos. 7 to 19, each	...	...	0 1 0	0 2
Handbook of the Temne Language	...	...	0 5 0	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Handbook of the Sherbro Language	...	...	0 10 6	0 3
Handbook on the Tsetse Fly (Austen)	...	...	0 5 0	0 6
Bibliography of Sierra Leone, by Sir H. C. Luke, K.C.M.G.			0 8 6	0 4
Report on the Fishery Resources of Sierra Leone	...	...	0 1 6	0 2
Beriberi and the Freetown Prison	...	...	0 10 6	—
The Birds of Tropical West Africa, Vols. I and II, by D. A. Bannerman, each	...	...	1 2 6	*1 0
Report on Potential Rice Lands, by R. R. Glanville	...	...	0 2 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Census Report, 1931	...	...	0 5 0	0 6

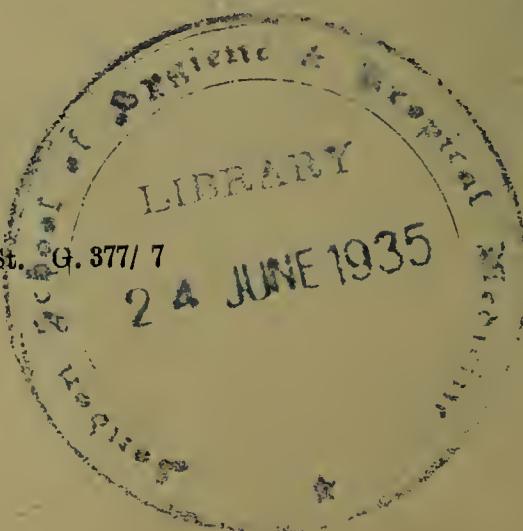
\* Inland parcel post.

Note.—Remittances from overseas should be by bank draft (plus commission) or British postal order, made payable to the Government Printer, Freetown.

## SIERRA LEONE SURVEY



NOTE.—The Headquarters of the Northern Province have now been transferred from Magburaka to Freetown.



# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions  
adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions  
in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932.  
[Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission.  
[Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report,  
1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933.  
[Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission.  
[Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on  
his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933.  
[Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931.  
[Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward  
Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and  
Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Wind-  
ward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934.  
[Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931.  
[Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission,  
October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John  
Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).  
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

Obtainable from

**HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE**

At the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

# COLONIAL ANNUAL REPORTS

H.M. Stationery Office publishes the Annual Reports on the Social and Economic Progress of the Peoples of the Colonies and Protectorates, most of which contain a map of the Dependency concerned. More than 40 Reports appear each year and they are supplied at the Subscription price of 50s. per annum. (This rate does not include Mandated Territories.) Individual Reports may also be purchased and standing orders placed for their annual supply.

BAHAMAS.	KEDAH AND PERLIS.
BARBADOS.	KELANTAN.
BASUTOLAND.	KENYA COLONY & PROTECTORATE.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	LEEWARD ISLANDS.
BERMUDA.	MAURITIUS.
BRITISH GUIANA.	NEW HEBRIDES.
BRITISH HONDURAS.	NIGERIA.
BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.	NORTHERN RHODESIA.
BRUNEI, STATE OF.	NYASALAND.
CAYMAN ISLANDS (JAMAICA).	ST. HELENA.
CEYLON.	ST. LUCIA.
CYPRUS.	ST. VINCENT.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	SEYCHELLES.
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	SIERRA LEONE.
FIJI.	SOMALILAND.
GAMBIA.	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
GIBRALTAR.	SWAZILAND.
GILBERT & ELICE ISLANDS.	TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
GOLD COAST.	TRENGGANU.
GRENADE.	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
HONG KONG.	TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS.
JAMAICA.	UGANDA.
JOHORE.	ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

Annual Reports are published on the undermentioned territories administered by H.M. Government under mandate from the League of Nations.

PALESTINE AND TRANS-JORDAN.      BRITISH CAMEROONS.  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.      BRITISH TOGOLAND.

*Further particulars as to the latest reports and prices obtainable from*

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
at the Addresses on the Title Page of this Report.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Publications issued by the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories, can be obtained from the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, 4, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1. They include Departmental Reports, Laws, Handbooks, etc.